

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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No. 2034.—VOL. XLIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1874.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] PRICE SIXPENCE. PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.
COLLIERY SHARES.—Bilston and Crump Meadow, Cardiff and Swansea, Chapel House, Clee Hill, New Sharston, Thorp's Gawber Hall (ex div.)—a few for sale cheap; United Bituminous, Welsh Freehold.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Diamond Fuel, Glaisdale Quarry, Javali, Lawe's Chemical, Newcastle Chemical.
FOR SALE, 10 Cardiff and Swansea, £3 10s.; 50 Clee Hill; 25 Chapel House; 50 Lawe's Chemical, £5 5s.; 75 United Bituminous, 14s. 6d.; 40 Welsh Freehold, £3—all net.
Bankers: City Bank, London; South Cornwall Bank, St. Austell.

MR. WILLIAM H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, AND MINING AGENT,
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Transacts business, at best market prices, and free of commission, in—
Mining shares of all kinds.
British, foreign, and colonial stocks and bonds.
Railways, banks, gas, and insurance shares.
Colliery and iron companies.
Telegraph, tramway, and miscellaneous shares, and all securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.
Purchase and sales negotiated in unmarketable stocks and shares.
Speculative accounts opened for the fortnightly settlement.

Applications are invited for the undermentioned Shares at prices annexed, and offers for those lots where no prices are named:—
20 Asheton, £2 13s. 6d.
40 Bog, 16s.
40 Bampfyde, 22s.
25 Birdseye Ck., £2 18s. 6d.
20 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d.
100 Chontales, 14s. 9d.
75 Chapel House Colliery
150 Clee Hill Coll., 8s.
15 Cape Copper, £27½.
3 Carn Brea, £56½.
50 Cathedral, 23s. 6d.
2 Cardiff and Swansea, 2d.
2 Dolcoath, £45½.
40 Don Pedro, 6s. 6d.
2 Emma (Silver), £1 16s.
35 East Caradon, 20s.
5 East Lovell, £12½.
50 Eberhardt, £4½.
40 East Van, 15s.
* * Holders desirous of realising may have their shares inserted in the above list, free of charge, if particulars of same (with lowest limits) are received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays.
W. H. B. devotes special attention to mining shares, which, if judiciously selected, will pay remarkably well, either for
INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.

Advantage should be taken of the present favourable opportunity for securing shares in SOUND mining properties at the low rates now ruling.
W. H. B. can name several shares which are likely to have an important rise ere long.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

Now ready, post free, 3s.
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A well-written book.—*Vide Press.*
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FERDINAND R. KIRK, STOCK BROKER,
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Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SELLER—
25 Bilston and Crump.
10 Benhar Coal.
BUYER—
10 Tankerville.
10 Cardiff.
Thorpe's Gawber pay 40 per cent. These and Glaisdales may be bought with safety.
OFFER WANTED for Denbighshire and New South Merilyn.

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MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for August now ready, post free, price 6d.

MR. W. TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
Deals in all descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

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G. E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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SELL THE FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—
40 Birdseye Creek, £23½.
50 Cedar Creek, £2 1s. 3d.
50 Chapel House Colliery, 24½.
5 Dolcoath, £47.
20 East Lovell, 11½.
50 Emma, £1½.
75 Flagstaff, £4 3s. 9d.
30 Ladywell, £2 18s. 9d.
100 Last Chance, £1 11s. 3d.
25 Marke Valley, 18s. 6d.
40 Pennerley, 18s. 6d.
15 Richmond, £6 6s. 3d.
20 Roman Grav., £15½.
15 So. Condurrow, £3½.
30 Sweetland Ck., £4 3s. 9d.
30 Tankerville, £7 7s. 6d.
3 Tincroft, £31.
50 Van Consols, £3.
20 Wheal Kitty, £7½.
25 W. Tankerville, £1 13s.
20 W. Chiverton, £2 6s. 3d.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in the LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Limited).

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLLIERIES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application. In addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

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(Three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange.)
Twenty-nine years' experience.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
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Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their application answered in this list if received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays:—

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bampfyde, 22s.	22s. 6d.	Pennerley, 17s. 6d.	20s.
Bog, 16s.	15s.	Penstruthal, 11s.	13s.
Birdseye Creek, 22½.	23½.	Prince of Wales, 8s.	9s.
Carn Brea, 52½.	57½.	Providence, 3	3½.
Cathedral, 20s.	22s. 6d.	Richmond (ex div.), 6½.	6½.
Chapel House Colliery, 4	5	Roman Gravels, 14½.	15½.
Clee Hill Colliery, 8s.	9s.	South Carn Brea, 2	2½.
Cook's Kitchen, 9½.	10½.	South Condurrow, 3½.	3½.
Devon Great Consols, 1	1½.	South Roman Gravels, 10s.	12s. 6d.
Ding Dong, 7	8	St. Ives Consols, 7	9
Dolcoath, 45	47	Sweetland Creek, 4	4½.
East Lovell, 11½.	11½.	Tankerville, 7	7½.
East Van, 14s.	16s.	Tecoma, 14s.	16s.
Emma, 15½.	17½.	Tincroft, 30	32
Flagstaff, 4	4½.	United Mexican, 3½.	3½.
Great Laxey, 9½.	10½.	Van, 17½.	22½.
Ladywell, 23½.	3	Van Consols, 2½.	3½.
Marke Valley, 16s.	18s.	West Chiverton, 2½.	2½.
New Consols, —	—	West Tankerville, 1	1½.
New Dolcoath, 5s.	10s.	Wheal Grenville, 4	4½.
Old Bottle Hill, —	1½.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½.	7½.
Parys Mountain, 7s.	9s.		

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"Handy Book for Investors" (third edition), price 10s. 6d.
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"Investors' Directory," price 1s. 6d.
The "Investment and Financial Record," will be sent FREE on application.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

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30 Almada, 12s. 3d.
30 Bampfyde, £23½.
2 Carn Brea.
3 Dolcoath.
10 Emma, £15½.
20 East Van, 18s. 6d.
10 East Lovell, £11.
50 East Caradon, £1.
25 East Basset, £2½.
25 Flagstaff, £4½.
10 Grogwinion, £2½.
50 Frontino, 7s. 6d.
5 Great Laxey, £10.
5 Glasgow Caradon, £1.
25 Hingston Down, £1.
50 Lovell, £1½.
50 Marke Valley, 15s. 9d.
50 Mid-Moonta, £3.
12 Newfoundland, £2½.
30 Old Treburgett, 8s. 6d.
50 Pennerley, £1.
10 Penstruthal, 11s.
70 Plynlimmon, 5s. 9d.
30 Richmond, £6.
45 Rosewall Hill, 6s. 3d.
30 Rica, 6s.
20 Rookhope, 16s. 6d.
5 Sweetland, £4.
20 Tankerville, £7½.
8 Throfnall Reef, 15s. 3d.
30 Van Consols, £2½.
50 Wheal Mary, £2½.
10 Wheal Kitty, £2½.

MR. JAMES HUME, SWORN STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 1, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Orders are solicited in the following Shares at or best above limits affixed:—
50 Asheton, £2 14s.
100 Old Treburgett, 14s.
200 Parys Mountain, 9s. 9d.
50 Van Consols, £3.
50 W. Esgair Lie, £2½.
30 Nant-y-Ricket, £7½.
25 Ladywell, £2½.
50 Englefield Colliery, £3 9s.
50 Chapel House, £4½.
100 U. Bituminous, 16s.
50 Tylwyd, 18s. 6d.
10 Roman Gravels, £14½.
20 Sweetland, £4½.
100 Flagstaff at advantageous price for special settlement.

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Circular and Daily Price-List gratis.
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100 Birdseye.
50 Bog, 14s.
50 Blue Tent.
30 Cardiff & Swan., £3½.
75 Chapel House Colliery.
70 Chontales, 13s. 3d.
2 Carn Brea, £56½.
60 Clee Hill Col., 8s.
3 Dolcoath, £46½.
100 Don Pedro, 4s. 9d.
40 East Grenville, 9s.
50 Eberhardt, £4½.
50 Ebbw Vale.
40 Englefield Colliery.
50 Emma, 36s. 9d.
45 Flagstaff, £4½.
100 Frontino.
100 Gold Run, 5s. 6d.
15 Great Laxey, £10½.
15 Hooper's Telegraph, £12½.
10 Hookley Hall Colliery.
25 India Rubber, £27½.
55 Javali, 4s. 9d.
50 Ladywell, 58s.
20 Langdale Chemical.
25 Last Chance, 35s. 3d.
50 Lovell (Tin), 25s. 6d.
65 Malabar, 14s. 6d.
200 Malpas, 12s.
70 Marke Valley, 18s. 9d.
75 Old Treburgett, 13s. 6d.
90 Parys Mount, 9s.
40 Pennerley.
100 Penstruthal, 11s. 3d.
130 Port Phillip, 9s.
100 Prince of Wales, 9s. 3d.
10 Providence, £4.
30 Roman Gravels, £14½.
55 Rookhope, 17s.
400 Rosa Grande, 1s. 3d.
25 Richmond, £6½.
30 Silkestone Dodsworth.
25 Silkestone Fall.
30 So. Condurrow, £3½.
100 South Aurora, 11s. 6d.
35 So. Carn Brea, 43s. 9d.
60 South Rom. Gravels.
30 Sweetland, £4 3s. 9d.
45 Throfnall Reef, off wd.
10 Thorpe's Gawber.
100 Tecoma, 15s. 6d.
50 Tylwyd, 18s.
25 Tankerville, £7.
4 Tincroft, £31.
50 United Bitumin., 15s.
50 Utah, 12s.
70 Van Consols, 58s.
40 Welsh Freehold, £2.
26 Western Andes.
10 West Chiverton, 43s.
30 W. Tankerville, 23s.
80 West Maria, 10s.
50 West Mostyn, 41s. 6d.
35 West Esgair Lie, £2½.
30 West Gornall, 21s.
10 Wheal Kitty, £7½.
25 Westbourne Grove Drapery, &c., 45s.

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Flagstaff. Gold Run. Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes). Pacific. Rica.
Cedar Creek. Malabar. West Esgair Lie.
Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

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MESSRS. PENNINGTON AND CO.'S "MONTHLY RECORD OF INVESTMENTS," published on the first Thursday in each month, contains an exhaustive Review of the British and Foreign Stock and Share and Money Markets, &c., with an enumeration of safe investments, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. Price 6d. per copy, or 5s. annually.
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3 Dolcoath.	25 Van.	100 Lovell.
10 East Lovell.	10 Providence.	30 Roman Gravels.
50 Ladywell.	50 West Chiverton.	20 Wheal Grenville.
3 Tincroft.	20 Tankerville.	

Purchase and sale of shares negotiated not usually dealt in on the market. Money advanced on stocks and shares at moderate rates.

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THE GREAT WEST VAN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Great West Van Lead Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD on the Mine, near Ponterwyd, Cardiganshire, on THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1874, at One o'clock P.M.:—
To receive reports;
To elect directors and auditors;
And for the transaction of the general business of the company, when your attendance is requested.
Transfer Ledgers will be closed from the 11th to the 25th instant inclusive.
By order of the Board,
MATTHEW GREENE, Secretary.
83 to 85, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, 7th August, 1874.
The mine is situated about two miles from Ponterwyd, and can be easily reached from Aberystwith or Llanidloes, being some 2½ hours' drive from the latter towns, which are both in direct railway communication with London and Liverpool.

THE VAN CONSOLS LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the Account-house, at the Mine, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of August, 1874, at One o'clock P.M.:—
For the purpose of receiving reports;
General balance sheet;
Election of directors and auditors;
And for the general business of the company, when your attendance is requested.
Transfer Ledgers will be closed from 14th to 28th instant, both inclusive.
MATTHEW GREENE, Secretary.
Offices: Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, 6th August, 1874.
The mines are distant three miles from the Railway Station at Llanidloes, which is in direct railway communication with London and Liverpool (via Shrewsbury), Bristol and Southampton.

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The Tin Market is again taking an upward tendency. All good mine shares should now be bought for a rise. A list forwarded on application.

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Ancien Elève de l'Ecole des Mines, Paris; Author of "Mining and Metallurgy of Gold and Silver," &c.

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There is hardly a Mixed Metal mine in the world but may be made to pay dividends under this system.

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SECONDHAND MINING MACHINERY, in good condition, always on sale at moderate prices.

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RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

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Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.

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EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS, SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

* Loans received on Debiture; particulars on application.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.

SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, adapted to a juvenile audience, will be given by PROFESSOR TENNANT, at his residence, 149, STRAND, W.C., August 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, at Ten A.M. and Three P.M. Terms:—Half a Guinea for the course. Prof. Tennant will probably afterwards repeat the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology given during last Easter and Christmas holidays.

The Lectures delivered on the subject of Geology are intended to have especial reference to the important practical applications of that science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Granites, Syenites, Porphyries, Greenstones, Clays, &c., will be described, and the minerals peculiar to each noticed.

The application of Geology to pursuits connected with Mining Operations for Coal, Iron, Copper, Tin, Silver, Gold, Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, Cobalt, &c., will be specially considered. The Student is directed how to proceed in examining a new country, to collect and record his observations, and mark his specimens, in order to render them useful to more experienced geologists at home.

In order more fully to exemplify the applications of the Science, Mr. TENNANT accompanies his Classes to various Museums in London, including the Museum of Practical Geology and the British Museum; also, in Excursions into the Country, in which the actual field work of the Geologist is explained and illustrated.

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THE DIAMOND DRILL.

The following paper, which was read by Mr. ALEX. BASSETT, member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and past president of the South Wales Institute of Engineers, at the Conference of Mining Engineers, held in Cardiff last week, will be interesting as explaining the working of the diamond drill.

In submitting the following remarks with reference to the success that has attended the application of the diamond drill in this district, it will be unnecessary for me to enter into any description of the mechanical arrangements employed, as this was so fully and ably described in a paper read by Major Beaumont, C.E., M.P., before the meeting of the members of the Iron and Steel Institute, which was held on Aug. 20, 1873, in Belgium. I will, therefore, at once proceed to state, as shortly as possible, the results that have taken place in this district. When my attention was first called to the subject I was arranging on the part of several lessors for letting some extensive deep mineral coal takings in this and the Somersetshire districts, ranging from 500 to 700 yards in depth; and as the minerals were overlaid by rocks of considerable thickness and hardness, the question of the time that would be occupied in sinking, coupled with the fact that a large capital is locked up for so long a period, was naturally urged with great force by the lessees in carrying out the leasing arrangements. It is quite evident that if by any means the time occupied in sinking deep pits could be reduced, and the progress made to average 1 yard per working day of 24 hours, an important problem would be solved in connection with mining operations, and which, we think, will be attained by the application of the diamond drill. I was fully under the impression, when I promised to read this paper that the diamond drill would have been fairly at work in the district at the deep pits Messrs. Harris are sinking near Quaker's-yard, and that I should have had the opportunity and pleasure of placing before the members of this Institution some practical results that had been obtained. But I regret to say that in this I am very greatly disappointed, as the drill has only this week commenced its work. The delay has been caused from a variety of circumstances, consequent, to a great extent, upon the necessity of re-arranging the machinery required for executing this particular class of work, together with the non-completion of the arrangements at the colliery for its reception. I have made the preliminary arrangements on behalf of the Diamond Drill Company for the drill being employed in some other deep sinkings; consequently we look forward to the results that will be obtained at these pits with great interest. In letting the deep minerals at Harris's Navigation Colliery I calculated that much time would be economised by the application of the diamond drill, and which was recognised and admitted by the company.

From the reasons I have given of my inability to refer to the value of the diamond drill for shaft sinking, I fear that this paper will be sadly shorn of any interest it may have had on this subject, as I am now obliged to confine my remarks to the work performed by the diamond drill for prospecting purposes only. On the table are specimens of ores produced by the prospecting machine, together with crowns set in diamonds ready for use. I may here remark that the crown makes from 250 to 300 revolutions per minute. The average value of a crown of 3½ in. diameter, properly set with 12 or 15 diamonds, will be from 40s. to 50s.; and one of 2½ in. diameter with 12 diamonds, will be from 25s. to 30s. The time occupied in this description of work from the commencement to the finish is influenced by a variety of circumstances, such as drawing and lowering the bore rods, which as the hole increases in depth naturally occupies more time, together with the many contingencies incident to work of this character, consequently out of a day of 9 hours probably not more than 2½ to 3½ hours would be actually employed in drilling. In boring through very soft surface ground or gravel, it is found that by boring with a 5-inch crown a sufficient quantity of ground is displaced by the assistance of the water supplied to admit of lining tubes of 6 inches in diameter being put down. These lining tubes are made of iron from ½ in. to 3½ in. in thickness, but if it is found necessary to line any portion of a hole lining tubes can be put down to any depth. The core is 16 feet in length. The necessity for drawing the rods depends upon a variety of circumstances. In some cases, when the boring is in strong ground, the drill may work to a depth of 14 or 15 ft. before the necessity arises for the rods being lifted; in other cases, it has been found necessary to lift the rods even before a depth of 6 in. has been reached. At a depth of 750 feet the rods can be lifted up, disconnected, new crown put up and lowered in less than two hours. At a depth of 1000 ft., the time occupied would be less than three hours. At present the machinery is fixed immediately over the bore-hole, but an arrangement is now being made by which the prospecting machine will be run back, thereby giving extra facilities for drawing the rods and economising time. The five sections on the wall show the character of the strata pierced, and depth bored each day is represented by the red and blue colours. The sections Nos. 1 and 2 represent the strata pierced at Risca, where the application of the diamond drill was found to be of immense value in liberating the water from the bottom of two large sinking pits, each of 17 ft. 6 in. in diameter, into the underground workings. When these pits were sunk to a depth of 39 yards, the large quantity of water that was met with so greatly impeded the progress of the sinking that not more than 2 feet per week was sunk. The quantity of water lifted from each pit was about 96 gallons per minute. The owners were advised to employ the diamond drill, consequently one hole in each pit, of 3 in. in diameter, was put down to the Rock Vein coal workings, a depth of over 203 ft. from the bottom of the new pits, by which means the sinkers were relieved of the water. The hole from the bottom of the pit shown on No. 1 section is 203 ft. in depth, and was drilled in 99 hours (during a period of 13 days), being the time actually occupied in drilling, lifting, and lowering the rods, giving an average of 185½ ft. per day of nine hours each, or 158½ ft. per day over the whole time occupied. The greatest depth bored in any one day was 26 ft. 5 in. The hole from the bottom of the pit shown on section No. 2 was bored to a depth of 214 feet and occupied 78 hours (during a period of 11 days), or 249½ ft. per day of nine hours, or 19½ ft. 5 in. per day over the whole time occupied. The maximum depth bored during any one day was 40 feet 5 inches through clift. The two days before 64 ft. 3 in. was bored through hard rock, consequently 104 ft. 8 in. was pierced in three consecutive days, which, to my knowledge, is the highest duty ever performed by the diamond drill. Since the water has been liberated, the rate of sinking has been more than doubled in the same ground. In order to prevent during the course of sinking the hole being filled up by rubbish, the top of the hole should be protected by the insertion of a perforated pipe of from 10 to 12 ft. in length. No. 3 section shows that the strata passed through 1007 ft. 6 in. in depth, which occupied 70 working days, showing an average speed of upwards of 14 ft. 4 in. per day. The greatest speed attained in any one day was over 32 ft. The cores brought up showed a complete section of the strata passed through, and which was perfectly satisfactory to the proprietor, who has written a letter to the company to that effect. No. 4 section: In this case the bore-hole reached to a depth of 602 ft.; the greatest depth bored in any one day being 30 ft. 10 in. The time occupied was 52 days, showing an average speed of 11 ft. 7 in. per day. No. 5 section: The depth of this bore-hole was 604 ft., and occupied 45 days. The greatest depth bored in any one day was 29 ft. 1 in., showing an average speed of 13 ft. 5 in. per day. In these last three examples I am unable to define the actual time occupied in drilling, lowering, and raising the rods, but the time stated includes delays arising from various causes. Last week I was present when 51½ in. were bored in 23 minutes at a depth of 248 ft. from the surface; this rate of progress being equal to 2½ in. per minute. Specimens of the cores are on the table: 234 ft. of rods were unscrewed in 12 lengths of 19 ft. 6 in. each, and were lifted in 21 minutes. In 10 minutes after the crown had been taken out, and the core tube emptied. The rods are lowered in about two-thirds of the time occupied in lifting them. From the five examples I have given, and which are taken from different parts of the district, I trust I have conclusively proved the value of the diamond drill for expeditiously testing the character of strata. Taking all the examples I have referred to, by which an ag-

aggregate depth of 2630 ft. has been bored in 191 days, it will be seen that, including all the contingencies, delays, &c., that have arisen during the progress of the work, the average speed has been rather over 18 in. per hour, taking six days of nine hours each, or 54 hours as the week's work. As several important improvements will be made to guard against a variety of accidents and delays that have arisen in the work already executed, I have every reason to believe that we shall be able in future to attain a far greater daily average than has hitherto been accomplished, by which the diamond drill will stand unrivalled in every respect as an instrument for boring and proving the strata, more particularly for mining purposes, where a perfect section of the strata passed through is required. I have this morning been informed by Major Beaumont that a hole 5 in. in diameter has just been completed in the Somersetshire district of 455 ft. in depth, 360 ft. of which was lined by a 5 in. tube. The whole of this work was executed in a month.

THE WARSOP ROCK-DRILL.

The author of the paper explained that this was an entirely new invention for the application of a steel tool in rock-boring. The principle was percussive. The machine was swung upon a tripod, being moveable for boring holes at any angle from the perpendicular. It consisted of a steel-pointed anvil or chisel detailed in a socket, above which was a hammer driven by steam, or compressed air, acting upon a piston in a cylinder immediately above the hammer. By this hammer a series of light, but well-directed, blows in rapid succession were delivered upon the head of the tool, and at the same time be acted upon by an internal ratchet-wheel which imparted a rotary motion. In the discussion which ensued,

Mr. COCHRANE said the paper was very valuable, but there were one or two points to which he wished to call the author's attention. That was the first time he had ever seen in boring machines a tool which was loose instead of being fixed; and he could not understand why the automatic rotation had been abandoned, since it seemed to him that it was specially applicable to a machine of that class. And, further, it did not appear that the inventor had made any provision for the recovery of the tool in any way whatever in case it broke off in the hole.

Mr. BEWICK asked whether the machine had been used in ordinary work?

Mr. MURTHRE said whether the author of the paper would give them any information as to the comparative cost of boring with the drill and hand labour? As he understood Major Beaumont, the Diamond Drill Company did not claim for their machine any special merit of cheapness, but extraordinary rapidity of work; this was contrary to the general rule of new machinery, which was supposed to reduce the cost at the same that it increased the quantity of work done.

Mr. WALLACE, in reply, said that they had abandoned the automatic rotation, because in a series of experiments they had discovered that the drill did not work so well, owing to the varying nature of the strata to be pierced, and they had attained more satisfactory results from the substitution of a handle and ratchet-wheel for hand labour. The machine had not yet been tried in practical work, it had not yet gone beyond the stage of experimental operations, and as to the relative cost of its work as compared with hand labour, of course the last answer met that. That question could be solved satisfactorily only in one way, which was a considerable amount of usage on ordinary work. What they aimed at was to solve the problem of the greatest amount of work with the cheapest means in the shortest space of time, and they had considerable confidence in their drill meeting that.

THE DEAN FOREST MINERAL FIELD.

A Parliamentary Committee, which has been recently enquiring into the condition of the Forest of Dean, reports it lying between the Severn and the Wye, about 14 miles west of Gloucester, and containing about 24,000 acres. About 18,500 acres belong to the Crown; between 600 and 700 acres belong to the Crown free from rights of common, and the remaining 4800 acres belong to private individuals, about 2100 acres of this last quantity consisting of encroachments which have become freeholds under an Act of 1838. The oak, woods, and plantations of the Crown in the Forest, intended to provide a supply of timber for the Navy, are in a thriving condition. The mines in the Forest have been extensively worked, and the present income of the Crown from the coal mines is from 11,000, to 12,000, a year, and from 400, to 500, from the iron mines. The free miners, men born and abiding in the Hundred of St. Briavel's, and who have worked in a mine for a year and a day, have the exclusive right to grants from the Crown of "gales," which confer licenses to work the mines, paying certain rents and royalties to the Crown. A free miner can, and often does, sell his interest in the gale. Nearly the whole of the coal field in the Forest is included in existing gales. It appears that but for the confirmation of the claims of the free miners by the Act of 1838, those claims could not have been maintained against the Crown; and the committee are of opinion that the rights of the free miners under that Act tend to obstruct the advantageous development of the Dean Forest mineral field, and are detrimental to the interests of the Crown and of the public at large. Those rights, so far as the free miners are concerned, are almost valueless to those who do not already hold gales, as not more than four or five gales are granted annually among the long list of registered free miners. The number of existing gales of coal and iron in the forest is about 260, of which about 80 are in work. The output of the coal mines is about 900,000 tons per annum, and of the iron mines about 160,000 tons, and there is reason to believe that a large increase may occur in the produce of the coal mines. The Royal Commission of 1871 reported that there are about 355,000,000 tons of coal in this field. The portion which is good coal is about 150,000,000 tons.

The general feeling of the locality is strongly in favour of a commutation of legal rights of common, by which they should be released to the Crown on proper compensation being made. An opinion was expressed before the committee in favour of selling the surface of the whole Forest after a commutation of the rights of common has been made, but the committee do not concur in that view. They consider that it would not be expedient to destroy or to alienate the existing oak plantations, or any large part of them; and they are of opinion that, as far as possible, the sales of land should be limited to the outskirts of the Forest and to the vicinity of existing houses. The committee recommend that the rights of common be commuted; that lands be set out for public recreation, and for allotment gardens for the labouring classes; that roads be made for the development of the Crown property; and that sanitary measures required be adopted. They suggest that to meet the expenditure for these purposes land be sold for house and cottage sites and other purposes. They recommend that no person born after the passing of the Act of Parliament required for accomplishing the objects proposed be entitled to be registered as a free miner; but a free miner purchasing any Crown land might be allowed a drawback in consideration of the surrender of his rights as a free miner. Provision might be made that the interests of the holders of gales, when they can be obtained on reasonable terms, should be bought up and assigned to a trustee for the Crown, in order that the mines may be let and worked on leases upon the terms which would be usually secured by a mineral owner. The condition of Dean Forest, therefore, takes its place and its chance on the list of matters which Parliament is to reform in its own good time.

PEAT FUEL.—Mr. MONCKTON, of Fineshade, Northamptonshire, has patented some improvements in pulping, drying, and converting peat into fuel and other useful products, and in the apparatus and methods necessary for effecting and applying the same.—1. Various sorts of peat or bog muck are prepared, as dried charcoal, ashes, liquor, and otherwise by the means of novel pulping-machines, trituration, and stainers, and by means of compression with or without the addition of an exhaust, also by means of novel kilns and apparatus for drying by the introduction of hot air and superheated steam, as set forth and detailed.—2. The products so obtained are applied by the various novel methods detailed to a

variety of useful purposes, such as for fuel, for preserving fish, meat, hides, and animal and other matters generally; for tanning, deodorising closets, pans, stables, urinals, and drains, the manufacture of manures, and the purification of water, spirits, oils, syrups, and other impure liquids.

GOLD MINING IN WALES.

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the existence of gold in Wales in such quantities as to afford reasonable expectation that it was worthy of commercial development was proved by Mr. Arthur Dean, and although hitherto gold mining has not contributed largely to our national resources, there is still good ground for supposing that the gold deposits of Wales can be profitably worked. When attempts were last made in the Principality to establish gold mining enterprises so little experience had been gained in connection with the extraction of the metal from the ores containing it, that mining engineers were altogether incompetent to overcome difficulties inseparable from the treatment of gold ores of varying composition, and Welsh gold mining was really abandoned because the treatment of sulphureted ores was not understood. Various mechanical processes were resorted to, with a view of removing the obstacles, and almost the only chemical process—the sodium process—tried gave scarcely any better results; but the energy and the inventive genius of the Americans have changed all that, and at the present time there is no kind of gold-bearing ore that cannot be profitably treated, if it contain more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold to the ton. The chlorination process, is now thoroughly understood and constantly practised, and it is believed that if the same process were introduced in Wales upon a large scale gold would form as important an item in our official mineral statistics as lead or copper does at present.

These facts are particularly interesting just now from the opinion very generally entertained that THE GOLD COMPANY, formed a short time since, and now carrying on a series of systematic explorations as the preliminary to the establishment of works of an extensive character, will quickly be followed by the inauguration of several other undertakings of a similar nature, and the commencement of regular working is looked forward to with much interest. With regard to the property to be worked by the company in question, it appears from the report of Mr. T. L. Cottingham, a good authority in these matters, that it is traversed by three lodes—two nearly east and west and one north and south. The main lode he describes as one of the finest of its kind he ever saw; it is in some places 20 ft. wide, has good walls, and underlies slightly north. He examined it very carefully, both on the surface and where exposed underground, and took samples from different points, five of which were rich in visible gold, three others in auriferous silver-lead, and the remainder, he believes, contain gold more or less. A little way below this point there is a branch of silver-lead worth 3 tons to the fathom, and he thinks, 20 oz. of silver to the ton; and lower again, on the opposite side, there is another similar branch worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton to the fathom. These alone will pay well for working, so no one can deny that this lode is very rich and valuable. His opinion was fully confirmed by the assays, which showed from traces of gold and silver to upwards of 68 ozs. of gold to the ton, and nearly 54 ozs. of silver to the ton; the average of 16 assays of gold being 15 ozs. 5 dwts. per ton. The captain of the mine writes that the great adit level, with gold lode at extreme end running east and west, is the true gold-bearing vein of the mine, and is opened and exposed for 24 ft. deep and 2 ft. broad, containing visible gold throughout, assays having proved it to contain from 6 ozs. to 400 ozs. to the ton of ore. This vein has been inspected by several gentlemen of high repute as geologists and of great mining knowledge, and they have declared this lode to be a true fissure vein. He expected in a few days to strike this vein 18 ft. deeper, as they were driving on the course of a cross lode, which will meet the great lode at a distance of 2 fms. This lode runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile through the property, and stands boldly up, in some places, two or more fathoms high, but in no single place do they lose sight of it. Higher up the mountain i No. 4. The lode here is 40 ft. broad, and very little has been done to prove this spot. He put some men to open upon it. The quartz is the same in character as they get from No. 1 workings, but, in the absence of assays, he merely states that he cannot tell the difference of the two ores when put together, therefore he would not be surprised if this part turns out to be equally as rich as the others.

As British capitalists are accustomed to recognise Mexico and Western America as the chief places where experience in gold mining can be obtained, it may be well to mention that Mr. J. H. Petherick and Mr. J. P. Sewell, both of whom have spent much time in Mexican gold mining, have expressed very favourable opinions of the prospects. Mr. Petherick was greatly surprised to find true fissure veins of such extent and richness as those intersecting this sett existing in the United Kingdom; and although trials he had made from the present ends gave as good results as could be desired, he has no doubt they will encounter still richer ore chutes as they advance with the main adit. The character of the matrix, even to the pyrites contained in it, and the mica-slate adhering to the casing, is precisely the same as that of one of their richest known Mexican lodes. He never saw a more masterly thing than the cap of silver-lead and blende nearer the hill top, and feels certain they will meet something in that neighbourhood richer than Welsh mining has hitherto produced. Mr. J. P. Sewell fully corroborates Mr. Petherick, and adds that there is no doubt of the master lode which they possess, and that it is well worthy of the investment of capital; whilst Messrs. Shelford and Robinson report that the lodes contain gold both in a free state and in the form of pyrites. They have been proved by an adit about 120 yards long. The matrix of the lodes, and the country rock in which they are found, are similar to what they had observed in several of the gold districts abroad, where good results have followed their working. There are in addition to the gold lodes others containing silver-lead, which are well worth developing. The mine, therefore, contains both gold-bearing and lead lodes, and they are masterly in character, being several feet in width, and well-defined walls in places.

Nor is the report of Capt. Rodda, of Devon Great Consols, less encouraging, for after stating that the property is situated in the parish of Llanstyd, in the county of Merioneth, and in that portion of Wales which embraces the Silurian system, and which, as is well known, Sir Roderick Murchison has proved to be precisely similar to the great gold and silver bearing stratification of California and Australia. There is a range of hills stretching across the district and into this property, and these hills are traversed by a large massive lode of auriferous quartz and argentiferous galena, associated with quartzite minerals, which is elevated far above the surrounding country, and which resembles precisely the quartz reefs of Australia. Although the operations so far are principally of a superficial nature, they clearly show that this great vein is productive of gold; and, at one portion of the workings rich gold work is disseminated throughout the mass, associated with blende, copper, iron, and arsenical pyrites, and a small proportion of galena. In another section, further west, the lode is composed of rich work of lead intermixed with gold, copper, and arsenical pyrites. A shallow adit, which has been driven into another portion of the property, also proves the lode to be large and masterly, with all the favourable indications found in connection with the other operations throughout the mine. The lode carries talc or talcose schist throughout, which is a fact of great importance, this mineral being found in the rich districts of California, and is particularly alluded to by the eminent metallurgist, Mr. John Arthur Phillips, in his work on Gold and Silver Mining. Referring to the talcose schist, he states that at "a place now called the 'Hope Mine,' gold to the value of nearly \$2,000,000 is reported to have been taken out from a very small space; and a band of talcose slates lying near the back of the great vein has in some places been found exceedingly rich, sometimes paying as much as \$80 per ton." Looking at the promising character throughout of this great metalliferous vein, Capt. Rodda has every reason to believe that important discoveries of gold and silver may be expected from the prosecution of the workings, the more especially as it is now an established fact that the mines in Australia and California have already proved rich to the depth of 300 fms., and taking the whole of the reports into consideration, there can be

no doubt that the property should be tested; whilst, if it turn out as it is reasonable to expect it will, the result will be to encourage operations which will give renewed vitality to the whole district.

A WEEK AT THE WELSH MINES AND IRONWORKS.

The *Daily News* Correspondent, writing from Cardiff, on Saturday, says—The visiting engineers have been busily employed during the last two days—in many respects the most interesting of the entire week. Starting on Friday morning from Cardiff, the party travelled by the South Wales Railway to Landore—a sort of prolongation of Swansea. In the valley of the Tawe ample evidence is seen that the thick white smoke which hangs about contains destructive agents. The beautiful verdure which surrounds the Welsh ironworks, and speedily clothes even the debris of the blast-furnaces with a living mantle, shrivels away before the sulphurous and arsenious fumes of the copper works. In this barren spot the various industries of South Wales are very completely represented. Here are not only copper and spelter works, but tin-plate factories, and the best example in the Principality of iron and steel manufacture carried on by the aid of all modern improvements. The enormous cost of introducing new plant sufficiently explains what might at the first glance appear inconceivable apathy on the part of many ironmasters, who not unnaturally prefer to get on as well as they can with the plant they have rather than spend a large fortune on the latest scientific developments. From the influence of these considerations the proprietors of the Landore Steelworks have been entirely free. The works are quite new, and have been planned and constructed under the eye of Dr. C. W. Siemens, whose achievements in metallurgy and electric telegraphy, combined with his remarkable skill as a mechanical engineer, have raised him to the highest rank in the world of science. Under his care every modern appliance for economising labour and fuel has been introduced, and may now be seen in operation. On the principle of beginning at the beginning, Dr. Siemens conducted the party first to the coking ovens, from which the entire charge of coke—a mass weighing several tons—is withdrawn in one piece by mechanical means. From the coking ovens—where further improvements in the economic preservation of gases will shortly be introduced—the next step was to the blast-furnace. This iron tower is fitted with admirable mechanism for raising and tilting the trucks containing ore, coke, and limestone into the interior, and is provided with a blowing-engine which forces into the furnace every minute 6000 cubic feet of air heated to the temperature of 1480° Fahr. Much ingenuity has been expended on obtaining this hot-blast at the lowest cost; the gases from the furnace are carefully stored, and every atom of heat is utilised. From the casting yard, where the liquid hematite was running into pigs, Dr. Siemens led the company to the steel melting-house, a marvel of constructive skill, to which it is impossible to do justice without a diagram. An immense roof is supported on powerful columns, between which runs a "traveller" on an aerial railway. Over an enormous oblong pit is another railway running lengthwise, and communicating with the siding of the South Wales Railway. At the bottom of the pit is another railway system running crosswise. The beauty and symmetry of this arrangement will presently be made apparent.

Round the edge of the great oblong pit are the melting furnaces, 16 in number, equal to the production of 160 tons of steel in 24 hours. From nine to ten hours are required to melt the charge, which is composed of 5 tons of pig-iron and 1 ton of ore added for the purpose of taking up the carbon of the pig-iron, and thus preventing waste. The process of melting the pigs is full of interest. For a chemical reason, which I will not inflict on your readers, the pig does not melt from the outside like a piece of ice, but dissolves inwardly, until at one stage of the operation it may be compared to those surprise sugar plums which, under a thin crust of sugar, conceal a mouthful of liqueur. After awhile the heavy fluid breaks through the crust, and the molten mass fairly boils. The ore, mostly brown hematite, is now thrown in from time to time. The result of this operation is a bath of iron, on the top of which floats the slag. Spiegeleisen is now added, as in the Bessemer process, and the furnace is ready for tapping. The *miseen scene* of the Siemens process unquestionably lacks that grandeur which distinguishes the Bessemer method, but the results of both processes are considered by experts almost identical. Each of these important systems presents certain advantages. The Bessemer converter will turn out a charge of 6 tons of steel in about 20 minutes, and will be ready to repeat the operation several times during the day. On adding this 20 or 22 minutes to the 24 hours required to melt the pig-iron in the cupola, whence it runs into the converter, it will be found that the Bessemer production is three times as rapid as that of Dr. Siemens. The latter system, however, has many compensating advantages. The plant is immeasurably cheaper, the place of the cupola, the converter, and the costly blowing engine being supplied by one furnace, and the quality of the pig-iron used need not be so good by several shillings per ton as that indispensable to the Bessemer process.

The tapping of the furnace is very neatly arranged. Across the bottom of the pit, on one of the short transverse lines of railway, runs a truck containing a huge cauldron, technically called a ladle. Between the lines of railway are ranged the moulds to receive the liquid steel. The truck runs up to the furnace, and the metal runs into the ladle, which, stopping over each mould discharges through an aperture—opened and closed by an ingenious device—a stream of metal. On the ingots becoming cool, or partially so, huge cranes lift off the moulds and leave the ingots standing in the pit. The use of the terrestrial and aerial railway now becomes apparent. In mid-air the "traveller" moves high above the pit, and is itself travelled over transversely by a smaller machine of the same kind. Stopping over that portion of the casting-pit which is encumbered by a row of ingots, the "traveller" lets down powerful tackle, which lifts each ponderous mass as if it were of gossamer—carries it over an ordinary railway truck stationed on the terrestrial line, and deposits it gently therein to be whirled away to distant lands, or made into rails, plates, tyres, rods, bars, or wire, all of which operations are performed in another part of the Landore Works.

After devoting considerable attention to the casting-house, the party strolled past the reversible cogging and railing mills, paused for awhile to watch the hammering and finishing of a steel tyre, and lingered for a few pleasant minutes in the wire-house, after which luncheon was discussed with great vigour, and orations of general as well as technical interest were delivered by Dr. Siemens, Mr. Bramwell, and the Mayor of Swansea. Brisk showers had fallen during the morning, and alternate soakings and roastings had brought one gentleman to such a pass that he accosted your Correspondent thus—"This is a very interesting place, but which is the way out?" After luncheon, however, regular Swansea weather set in—that is to say, the rain came down in sheets for the rest of the day. Many of the pilgrims piteously expressed a hope that they might be sent home, but in vain—the programme was remorselessly carried out. There were copper and spelter works to be seen, and the Landore Tin-Plate Works to be inspected. Through torrents of rain and seas of slush we struggled to the tin-plate works, where the prettiest and most interesting of metallic processes was in full blast. It is unnecessary for me to tell your readers that a tin-plate is a thin sheet of iron coated with tin, and this arrangement combines both strength and economy, the fine-finished charcoal iron-plates being worth about one-fifth of a like weight of tin. For making the finest quality of tin-plates only the best iron is used. This arrives in the familiar form of pigs, and is then puddled with charcoal, hammered, re-heated, and rolled into bars, which are again cut into pieces of uniform size. These pieces are again reheated and passed through and through a rolling mill, till their area is greatly increased, at the sacrifice of their thickness. After being rolled the plate is doubled over, re-heated, rolled, and doubled over and over again. This part of the process suggests irresistibly the work of a pastrycook, who doubles over his paste like an envelope, rolls and re-doubles, rolls and re-doubles again till he has produced his flaky *gâteau de roi* à six or à dix tours. The iron-plate is now cleaned and rolled in the polishing mill, is "pickled" twice in sulphuric acid and water, is passed thorough hot palm oil and dipped in a bath of melted tin, on the top of which floats a layer of palm oil to prevent oxydation.

The plate is now passed between rollers to squeeze off the surplus tin, is polished, and finally packed in boxes as the tin-plate of commerce.

On Friday, specimens of the extreme thinness to which fine iron may be rolled were presented to the visitors. One plate measured 63 in. by 4½ in., and weighed no more than 6.522 grains. Splashing through the mire, the pilgrims found their way to the Landore Station, and packed themselves comfortably in a special train, but their day's work was far from over. Near Llantrissant is the Mwyndy Iron Mine, worked hundreds of years ago, when the ore and water were raised by the windlass in small buckets, and donkeys brought the wood from which charcoal was made in the neighbouring hills. The works of the Mwyndy had long been discontinued, when, about 16 years ago a re-discovery occurred, since when a great quantity of iron ore has been raised. Facile communication renders this mine of great value, and the proximity of the great ironworks of South Wales ensures a demand for the ore, which is extensively used for mixing with the rich hematites imported from the north-west coast, from Spain, and Africa. Through masses of yellowish mud the Engineers floundered back to the train, and arrived at a late hour, amid a perfect deluge, at Cardiff.

This morning the sun rose brightly in a sky of surpassing purity, and the deliciously caressing air invited the visitors to renewed efforts. But many of them had had enough of furnaces, mines, and new sinkings, and idled away their last morning in looking over Cardiff Castle, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. This ancient edifice, possessing one solitary crumb of historic interest as having served as the prison of Duke Robert of Normandy, is undergoing a complete restoration. In the small portion, now complete, are magnificent specimens of the mediæval style of decoration, among which may be cited a bell-tower, with a wonderful bath-room, built of Penarth and Derbyshire spar. A summer smoking-room is also richly adorned. The ceiling is a perfect blaze of colour, and the mural decorations are splendid specimens of the revived art of porcelain tile making. While a few of the pilgrims loitered about the castle, many betook themselves to Llandaff Cathedral, whence, after admiring the superb early Norman arch, which for many years was blocked up with masonry, and meditating over the tombs of the ancient Mathews—said to be ancestors of the famous Father Mathew, of temperance renown—they made the best of their way to the Great Western Railway Station, once more to be distributed over the world among the scenes of their great and various undertakings.

COAL IN RUSSIA.

Some original and valuable information respecting the coal-bearing area of Russia is contained in a paper read before the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers by Mr. J. B. Simpson, of Blaydon-on-Tyne, who has recently returned from that country. It appears that the Russian coal fields are really of much greater extent than they have hitherto been supposed to be. The principal one, says Mr. Simpson, begins in the district of Tula, south of Moscow, and proceeds in a north-easterly direction to the shores of the White Sea, where it becomes very narrow. This field covers an area of 13,000 square miles, and includes two seams of coal, one 3 ft. and the other 7 ft. in thickness. Next to this in point of extent is the Demity field, situated in the country of the Don Cossacks on the shores of the Sea of Azoff. In this case the area is 11,000 square miles, and there are within it many seams of vast aggregate thickness. The coal is within easy reach from the surface, and is both bituminous and anthracite, the same seams being bituminous in one place and anthracite in another, resembling in this respect the coal fields of South Wales. No fewer than 60 seams have been discovered in this district, of which it is believed that 44, having a total thickness of 114 ft., are workable. The chief seams are 3 ft., 3 ft. 7 in., and 5 ft. 7 in. in thickness, and the depth of the pits is from 50 to 80 yards. The coal contains about 89 per cent. of carbon. A third coal field extends in a long narrow strip at the base of the Ural mountains, in which beds of from 30 to 40 ft. in thickness are actually being worked. The coal in this district is of a soft friable nature, and throws out a great heat. The peculiarity of the whole of these coal fields is that none of them belong to the true carboniferous series; indeed the only coal field in Russia which can be assigned to the true coal formation is a small tract of about 80 miles square in Poland. In the year 1872 the total quantity of coal raised in Russia was 817,000 tons, and one-third of the quantity was obtained from this small Polish basin. The average rate of wages paid to Russian miners is 10s. per week of 66 hours, or 11 hours per day. The necessities of the rapidly increasing railway system in Russia, which now extends to 8500 miles in actual operation, will compel a rapid and large development of the Russian coal measures. In view of these extensive fuel resources, and of the rich deposits of other minerals, Mr. Simpson is of opinion that it can only be a question of time and the educational growth of its population before Russia will be independent of foreign support.

COLORADO'S RICH MINES—THE COLORADO CENTRAL.

It requires no argument to convince the public that the continued prosperity of Colorado must depend largely upon its mines and reduction works. The great question, therefore, for consideration is the quality, quantity, and permanence of precious minerals which Colorado mines are able to produce, and not the production of minerals like tellurium, used only for a few chemical tests, 100 lbs. of which would be an ample supply for the world for a year. It is now more than 10 years since Colorado mines attracted the attention of capitalists, and during that time large amounts of capital have been expended upon them, yielding in most cases no returns whatever. Representations made have not been justified by subsequent developments or dividends, thus much harm has been unwittingly done to Colorado mining interests, and doubts engendered in the minds of those who would otherwise invest from their spare capital with a liberal hand. These doubts and misgivings must be removed by statements that can be substantiated of what mines have produced, and the profits realised in their working, before confidence in the wealth of the mines can be hoped for. That Colorado as a great mining country has a brilliant future before her is admitted. Had there not been mines here unexampled in numbers and of surpassing richness Colorado as a mining country would have sunk into utter insignificance, and all public effort and interest would long since have been abandoned. It is true there are failures in mining as in other branches of business, but these failures have been mainly owing to such woeful mismanagement as ever entails failure and disaster in whatever business it appears.

No country need blush to own such mines as the Caribou, Red Cloud, Moose, Terrible, Dives, Pelican, and Colorado Central. The Caribou, which sold for three millions of dollars to a Dutch company, as usual must needs send over a Dutch manager. In a very short time it became painfully apparent that everything was going to the bad—when Mr. Moses Anker, a Coloradan, who negotiated the sale abroad and retained a large interest, was called to the general management. He soon brought order out of chaos, reduced the general expenses at the rate of \$125,000 per annum, and at the same time doubled the product of the mine. Now everything is lovely, and Caribou stands high. Then there is the Terrible, sold by Mr. F. Clark, of Denver, to an English company, for \$500,000, also, who must needs send over their English superintendent. The shares which were 5s., soon ran down to 1s. 10s. When Mr. Clark was called to the management, in less than six months the stock stood at par again, and the mine is now considered about the best developed in Colorado. Thus it will be seen at a glance what a difference there is between good and bad management of even the rich mines of Colorado.

But the most important discovery in Colorado within the last two years has unquestionably been the Colorado Central from which, during the eleven months ending Dec. 31 there was raised 247½ tons of ore, which contained 84,589 ozs. of silver, worth over 20,000£. The first-class ore contained from 2570 ozs. to 4225 ozs. of silver, and from 40 to 50 per cent. of lead to the ton. The second-class ore contained from 800 to 1600 ozs. of silver per ton, and the third-class ore contained from 60 to 170 ozs. of silver per ton. The ores in this mine are the rarer qualities known, such as brittle silver, ruby silver,

silver glance, and grey copper contained in a matrix of galena, between well-defined perpendicular walls, in a crevice varying from 15 to 40 feet in width. For weeks together this mine netted as high as \$66 per man per day, for every person employed on and about the mine. Large quantities of ore have been taken from this lode, worth \$4 per pound, and ores have been sent from the mine to Germany that brought \$2 per pound by the ton. Prof. Chas. S. Richardson, in his letter concerning this lode, published in the Supplement to the *Mining Journal* of April 25, 1874, remarks that it is evidently the bed of an ancient mountain stream, and promises well for the future, and may be said to be practically inexhaustible. It is in granite formation in which none but true fissure veins are found.

He had seen samples from this mine so pure in silver as to be susceptible of being pounded out, almost like lead, into silver dollars. It has been worked entirely by lessees, and the owners received \$20,000 royalty last year without contributing one single dollar, or giving an hour's labour, while the lessees, who started with about \$4000, realised between \$40,000 and \$50,000 clear profit from eleven months' work, being about 1050 per cent. profit.

THE HISTORY OF THE DIAMOND SCANDAL OF CALIFORNIA.

[FROM A SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENT.]

In the year 1871 San Francisco was honoured by the presence of two men, named Arnold and Slack, who had made a trip overland from the southern part of Arizona; on their way they discovered some quartz crystals and a species of garnets, the former strongly resembling diamonds, the latter Oriental rubies. When they arrived in that city they exhibited these stones to George D. Roberts, requesting him to have them tested. Roberts not being an expert in precious stones advised them to take them to a party named Tucker, at that time a prominent jeweller on Montgomery-street, and referred them to a French lapidary, stating that he would be enabled to afford them all the information they required, the lapidary, to their great chagrin and disappointment, instantly stating the stones were of no value. This was a heavy blow to their great hopes and expectations, for they had cherished the belief that they had made a rich discovery. At this moment Arnold and Slack first conceived the idea of putting in execution the great diamond swindle, and in order to carry out their plans it was necessary that they should have some genuine diamonds. The next thing was how to obtain them. It is not definitely known how they became possessed of the first half-dozen, the general impression being that they obtained them through a party by the name of Cooper, who was connected in some way with a diamond drill company. After they had obtained these first diamonds the next thought was who would be the best subject to operate on, and George D. Roberts, of all the men in San Francisco, was the most available for their purpose; they felt assured he would not suspect them of attempting to deceive him, being a Southern man himself, and of the same political creed as themselves (Secessionists), known as a sharp, shrewd, business man, and standing well in the community. They knowing this fact, and he secured, they could easily reach all the moneyed channels of San Francisco; so they proceeded back again to Roberts and exhibited the real diamonds they had obtained, together with the various friends, informing him they could not find any party to give them reliable information regarding these stones, but wished to send them to the East and have them examined and tested at their expense. He did so. Arnold and Slack at this time had not any occupation, waiting in the interval the results of the examination, when in due season the stones were returned to Roberts (cut), and a certain number of them pronounced by the diamond operator "genuine"; also one ruby, weighing a carat and of very fine quality. This result excited Roberts to such a pitch that he sent for Arnold and Slack to his office, and without telling them the results of the examination proceeded to question them as to the whereabouts of the place they discovered these stones. They replied they obtained them from an Indian, and that the Indian had taken them to the spot from whence he had got them, describing the formation; and said the surface of the ground had been raised up by the ants, and that these stones were found in great quantities in the ant hills; but they, not knowing their values brought them to him that he might have them tested. Roberts, fearing on this information being given him that the Indian would pilot some other party to these diamond mines, Arnold satisfied him on this head most thoroughly by stating that dead Indians never told tales, as much as to impress him with the idea and belief that they had finished the goose of the poor Indian. Up to this point the diamond discovery was no secret, a great number of persons were cognisant of it, and Roberts now instructed Arnold and Slack to tell everyone they met of some wild-goose chase, and for he (Roberts) not to pay him the money, as it belonged to him. Arnold and his wife apparently quarrelled for three or four days in the most violent manner, finally ending their difficulties by an agreement to separate, Arnold telling her that if she would leave and agree never to come near him again she might have the \$20,000. Roberts during this time had been endeavouring to secure peace and harmony between them, and finding this impossible paid over the money to her, and she left for parts unknown to him. All this quarrel and arrangement was previously agreed upon between Arnold and his wife, and he (Roberts) and to make him believe that he (Arnold) had not any money to purchase any more diamonds with when the time should come for Arnold to produce them in quantity on his return from a second visit to the diamond fields, and with this purpose always in view Roberts fitted out Arnold and Slack with animals, guns, provisions, &c., for a three months' expedition to this new discovery. At this time, a H. P. Hendrick, a friend of Roberts, was in London, and he wrote him informing him of this great diamond discovery; in due season he received a reply from Hendrick, stating that he did not believe a word of it, and that Slack and Arnold could not be relied on for any statement in regard to the so-called findings of diamonds.

Roberts now waited with great patience and intense anxiety for the return of these diamond seekers. Where Arnold and Slack spent the three months they were absent is not definitely known, all traces of them during this time being clothed in mystery, the only fact revealed being that Arnold had friends in St. Louis, and joined his wife in that city. Little doubt exists, however, but that he went to London, and there purchased the genuine stones. At the expiration of three months Roberts had the satisfaction of again beholding the faces of these two great explorers, but in a few weeks he was again disappointed, for they returned dirty and miserable. They told Roberts a most heart-rending story of the many hardships they had endured—how the Apache Indians had captured them when near the diamond fields—how they had taken from them all they possessed; finally, that they barely escaped with their lives, arriving at the mines in the most destitute condition in their persons, and without tools, provisions, clothing, animals, &c. All gone. That in this sad plight they only remained two days, having no tools to work with, and all that was left them was a piece of an old shovel, and with that they plied digging most vigorously. They, however, exhibited a buckskin bag full of diamonds, and a small bag full of rubies, and a large collection of rubies, stating that they were the product of two days' work. The diamonds had evidently been purchased from some dealer, who sold them as refuse stones, but Roberts, not being an expert, supposed they were of the first character, and worth at least \$100,000, and with this idea of their value he was satisfied beyond all doubt of the great fortune that had fallen to his lot. He immediately sent these stones to the East to a prominent well-known diamond merchant to be tested; they were returned, pronounced genuine, estimated value of \$120,000. And great was Roberts' joy at his good fortune. Roberts then went to New York, and made a conditional sale of one-fourth of these diamonds to Messrs. Tiffany and Co., the leading and fashionable jewellers of that city, for \$250,000, with the proviso that an examination should be made by a New York man of their own selecting, and to be sent by them for this purpose. Slack objected to this sale, stating that there was no law then in existence by which these lands could be located and held, and that Tiffany or any other party might go on this ground and obtain as many rights as they possessed, and that no man should ever know their position until he was paid \$100,000, stating that this amount was all he should ever want during his life. Arnold, in all outward appearance, was quarrelling with Slack—trying by every means in his power to get Slack to acquiesce in this arrangement with Tiffany; but, impossible; Slack held out firmly to the last. Arnold then said not one dollar less than \$500,000 would purchase his interest.

During this period Harpending had returned from England, and became a firm believer in this great diamond discovery. He immediately placed the whole matter before his friend, W. M. Lent, for the purpose of procuring the money to buy out Slack. Now, Lent was just the man wanted, and always ready to put up his money on a dead sure thing, so Lent said if Slack and Arnold would place in his hands the sack of diamonds and rubies as a guarantee that the mines should prove of the character represented by them he would furnish the cash required. To this Slack agreed, and Lent paid him \$100,000 in gold coin. Lent placed the sack containing the diamonds in Harpending's safe at his private residence for security. The principal owners of these precious stones made it their business—and, doubtless, a great pleasure to them—to assemble in the billiard-room at Harpending's house every Sunday with closed doors. They would then empty on the billiard-table the diamonds from the sack, and speculate on the value of each particular stone, describing upon its size, beauty, brilliancy, and value of each one, the only fear expressed being that a great depression in the value, and of all diamonds, might take place when the contents of this purse, and the fact of this great find of the precious stones, was given to the world. But Tiffany soon cooled their great fears on this head by stating that they would have to produce \$1,000,000,000 worth of these "gems" before they could possibly decline much; this quieted their perturbations and fears for the moment. Now, at this time there was no law in existence by which these diamond mines could be located and held, so the next important thing to be done was to get a Bill through Congress as soon as in session at Washington, by which a title could be acquired to these lands; so immediately a prominent dodger was selected to proceed to Washington to engineer and get passed an Act to cover the grounds on which this wonderful discovery had been made. The party selected they well knew would not hesitate nor stand aghast if called upon to deal out a little of this diamond company's stock to Ben Butler, or any other pliable member of Congress that would aid in the passage of a Bill of so much seeming importance to their interests. After considerable delay, and with great difficulty, a Bill was passed, known as the "Sargent's Mining Bill," and appeared May 10, 1872, in which the following language occurs, inserted purposely to cover the lands of this discovery of precious stones:—"Including all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock then in place." Now, during the time this Bill was in progress for passing Harpending and Lent had gone to Europe. Up to this time Slack and Arnold had not located any diamond mines, except in their imagination, but found themselves possessing \$100,000 paid to them by Lent.

With abundance of leisure, and money to obtain a fresh supply of stones, and locate a spot to deposit them on, Arnold came to London by way of Montreal, and purchased a quantity of diamonds, also a sack of diamond dust for the purpose of salting the ground, which might afterwards be selected preparatory to the final examination which would be made by the expert approved for that purpose by the parties in interest. Arnold had now arrived from England with his purchases (diamonds and dust). Joining Slack, they immediately proceeded together to locate a spot corresponding, as near as possible, with the one described by them to Roberts and others, possessing the formation as stated, proceeding to do the amount of work as near as possible that they represented to have already done—sowing diamonds and dust. So ingeniously was this performed, that when the parties came to examine this dirt, they found it contained microscopic stones, and this one thing deceived Jannin more than any other. Jannin's only trouble was that he over-estimated his own knowledge, and underestimated the parties he was dealing with. After this was all completed Arnold and Slack had only to wait until the parties interested were ready for the examination. After the Bill passed Congress by which these lands were to be located and secured—Harpending and Lent had returned from Europe and met Arnold and Jannin the experts—decided upon in New York, from which point all proceeded to the spot designated for the diamond mines to be found, and commenced to make the examination. At the expiration of three days Jannin was entirely satisfied of the value of the property as being all as represented by them, and all then returned to the railway station, telegraphed to Roberts in San Francisco that "It was all right," these four returned to New York. Previous to Harpending, Lent and Jannin proceeding to make the final examination, and when in New York they arranged with Tiffany and Co., and Barlow, to incorporate a company; raise the funds to buy up Arnold's interest, \$500,000. Up to this time the public in San Francisco had not any knowledge of this diamond mine being in existence; but as soon as Jannin's report was written it was immediately telegraphed in full from New York to California the moment it appeared in the newspapers. There it created the most intense excitement with the public, Jannin being a man above all suspicion with the moneyed interest of that country.

Parties in New York had now gone so far as to issue circulars preparatory to opening the books for subscriptions to this stock. Mr. C. Ralston had previously been applied of this great diamond find, but up to this moment had most strenuously declined to take any part in it. After reading Jannin's report, and seeing the great excitement created by it with the public, he decided to make up his mind that there could not possibly be any mistake about this discovery of diamonds, and seeing the people forwarding their money from San Francisco to purchase this stock in New York, with his usual clear perception, and having an eye to business, he telegraphed the parties in New York that if they would bring the incorporation to San Francisco that he would aid them to raise the money and pay off Arnold. This proposition was immediately accepted, and they all returned to California and incorporated their company under the laws of that State. Messrs. Ralston, Latham, and Barlow, contributing \$500,000, less \$75,000 previously taken and telegraphed for from New York, and forming part of the purchase-money to be paid to Arnold, and as soon as this money received the amount agreed upon by them immediately took his departure, with his companion and partner Slack, to Kentucky, from whence they originally came to California. The public during all this time continued greatly excited, waiting only for the opportunity to invest in this new enterprise, all parties interested, with the exception of Mr. Ralston, being in favour of disposing of one-half of the capital stock to the people at \$40 per share, which they were eager, ready, and anxious to take at that price; this would have amounted to \$2,000,000, the capital agreed and determined on being \$10,000,000. Mr. Ralston objected to any portion being placed with the public until these supposed diamond fields had produced something to prove they had a value and existence. The newspapers of both counties ensured severely Mr. Ralston for permitting his name and influence to be used to such a wild-cat scheme and fraud, whereas he, and he alone, prevented the whole community from being swindled, with the most disgraceful fraud ever attempted to be palmed on any people. The exposure of this prodigious swindle by Clarence King and others is now too well known to require any comment here. After it had been proven to be one of the vilest characters, Messrs. Ralston, Latham, and others paid back the money of their false friends that they had advised to join them in purchasing the shares. Mr. Ralston being a loser by this investment to the amount of \$228,000 of his own money.

There is one thing connected with this swindle which still remains a mystery—how men like Tiffany and Jannin could possibly have been so greatly deceived with regard to the value of these stones. With Lent and others it is quite easy to imagine how these diamonds could be magnified to their vision, being owners and not experts in precious gems; but Mr. Tiffany was very differently placed, he being a diamond merchant contemplating a purchase of the supposed existing mine, and consequently looked up to by the others as a party fully competent to judge of their value, having the most fashionable jeweller establishments in New York, London, and Paris, daily and hourly dealing in those very "gems" he was asked to fix the value of. 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than could be done by months of letter writing. There is a general improvement in the appearance of the mine since my last letter to you. The level east of cross-cut is still driving in broken ground, but is producing a small quantity of very fine ore, and we are taking out some very fine ore below the 400 level, on Batters' fine ore, we shall have about 10 tons worked from this point during the present week. The point on North Star ledge, 600 ft. west of shaft, and below the 400 ft. level, has improved very materially in both quality and quantity since my last letter. We shall have about 4 tons worked from this point in the present month. The False level, below this point, is complete, and we shall commence driving west-to-morrow. Some good ore was cut yesterday in a schute being raised from west-to-morrow. The 300 ft. level west is progressing finely; the ground still continues this level. The 300 ft. level west is progressing finely; the ground still continues this level. The 300 ft. level west is progressing finely; the ground still continues this level.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Report for June: Produce, 712 oits. at 8s. 6d., 292. 14s. cost, 577. 16s. 1d.; loss, 284. 2s. 1d. The produce for the month amounts to 112 oits. of gold.—First Division of July.—Extract from letter dated July 16: Stopping. The reason for my not having stopped more on the rich shoot July 16, is that the levels below the 18 west have not yet been extended far enough to intersect same, and should this bunch open out again in depth we should, of course, have a better yield of gold per ton than at present. As regards my last estimate prepared for Mr. Bushman, it was based on the yield per ton from the commencement of the mine up to January, 1874. No one could then say that the future would prove them to be incorrect. Batters' 1 have no improvement to report in the level in this mine since my last—3rd Formation: This level has a promising appearance, and is producing some fair stamping work.

NEW ROSARIO.—M. V. Cumins, June 29: I expect we shall sink the fork in three weeks at the latest, and by that time we shall also, I hope, have the second whim covered in, and by stopping our bottoms we shall then commence work in earnest. Until we are on these stops we must not calculate the extraction of the ore nor its cost, as the quantity will then be three times as much as it is now, and obtained much cheaper. All the stops in San Manuel continue to look well. The end of the level also looks very well indeed, and is full of ore. I have seen Mr. Loneragan twice this week, and on the last occasion he informed me that the ironwork for the furnace had arrived, and that he had to go to have everything in readiness in the first week of July. I am going to El Chino tomorrow with Mr. Potts, to see the mill there, and I hope by next packet to be able to write to the board something definite concerning it.

JOHN KEWIS, June 28: Providencia Mine.—San Manuel End: This end is now driven from shaft about 66 varas, and continues to look well; every var we drive appears to be improving. It looks better every day, and I have no doubt that it will continue to improve as we get nearer to the junction. We are carrying only the eastern wall of the lode, and that is looking splendid. How far the western wall is off we cannot tell, it must be very wide, and is better than ever we have yet had it; this is going to give us some fine ore, and we shall be able to break away any amount of metal. The stops in each end of the rise are also looking very well, and the men are breaking away a good deal of metal from them.

CHONTALES.—Mr. Smedley, July 5: During the past month, as well as the previous, we have experienced a succession of disasters by floods; and, considering the low yield during this period, I think it is satisfactory that we have not suffered a greater loss. We have had, of course, sundry minor damages in the mines, all of which, I am glad to say, are repaired, so that I believe the worst is past; and I also think there are reasonable grounds to expect an improved yield. During the past month we have crushed 1396 tons of ore, from which we have obtained 227 oits. of gold, being an average of 34 dwts. per ton. We value the gold obtained at 6377. Our total cost has been 6214, leaving a profit of 163.

EXCHEQUER (Gold and Silver).—Mr. L. Chalmers, July 20: I have taken four of the men from the stop and put them in the face of the drift to make the connection with the winze and the top. When my machinery arrives I will resume sinking to the ore in the 200. The upper tunnel is turning out a few tons of good ore, and improving in appearance daily. The levels driven are all full of ore on my working plans, copies of which you received some time ago. On the lode four men can run in ordinary circumstances from 12 to 14 feet, in bed-rock not so much, although the two men in the Acaeca are driving that tunnel in porphyry at the rate of 1 ft. per day. I will not value the ore until I have a battery sample. I do not wish to mislead, and ore in bulk unbroken is difficult to value. I have at present four men in the stop, four in the face of the 100 ft. level north, two in the 200, two engine-drivers, one foreman, and two men in the upper tunnel besides 13 wood choppers. Acaeca is being run by two men on level in contract at the rate of 34 ft. per day, the winding supplies. Two men in main tunnel run 5 1/2 ft. per day. Wood costs 25-50 per cord at the stump. I have only 14 feet to sink to get to the 200, including the sump, and you may rely upon my pushing this as hard as I can. In the north drift 100 ft. level they cleaned out the tunnel, put in four sets of timbers, and driven 5 feet since Tuesday. This drift is now in 333 feet from centre of cross-cut, so we shall soon make the connection with the winze and the ore body there. Note this particularly: As we rise from a lower level our ore pinches; as we descend, it widens. "We are," as an old miner said the other day, "only among the branches." "We are," as an old miner said the other day, "only among the branches." "We are," as an old miner said the other day, "only among the branches."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—J. Nancarrow, July 22: La Manche: I beg to send you my first report on the above mine, but presume I need not go into particulars as to the extent of sett, its geological position, &c., but merely report on its progress and prospects, beginning at the west and advancing to the east.—Cooper's Shaft: This shaft is now being sunk on the course of the lode below the 10 ft. level, below the deep adit, by six men, at \$120 per fathom. Within this past few days the lode has greatly improved, and will now produce fully 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; it is now down 6 fms. below the 10 ft. level, and I purpose sinking 4 fms. more to make an equal level with the 20 ft. level in McConachie's engine-shaft, when drives can be opened out each way and communicated with each other, and a great length of stopping ground will be opened up. To the east of this shaft I have resumed an end at the 10 ft. level, which is now being driven by six men, at \$45 per fathom. We had not driven many feet ere we came into a productive lode, which has produced from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of lead ore per fathom ever since: this is also opening out stopping ground which will be available by-and-by.—McConachie's Shaft: Deane's winze, below the 10 ft. level, east of the above shaft, is communicated to the 20 ft. level by a vugh or cavity, though the end is not yet quite forth; the day or two very good lead was broken, which speaks well for the end being driven below.

The 20 is now being driven east of the above shaft by four men, at \$51 per fathom; this end has produced from 2 to 2 1/2 tons of lead ore per fathom, but at present it has rather fallen off in value, which I look at as only temporary.—Doctor's Shaft: The deep adit level is being driven east of the above shaft by two men, at \$50 per fathom, which at present is unproductive, but from the present appearance I think we shall shortly have an improvement, as the lode this last few days is getting wider and more promising; these are all the underground contracts at present. When I have been almost every part of the mine, and full of broken stuff, which we have been busy drawing out, and I hope in a week or two to have the mine clear, when the men now engaged on this work will be placed to break lead. In conclusion, I beg to remark I am well pleased with the prospects of the mine—a more masterly or congenial lode I never saw in the many lead mines I have been through and connected with; it varies in width from 2 to 10 ft., and has two well-defined walls, and underlies gradually south, and will bear strict comparison with the most productive lead mines in England; but in times past the ore has been picked out, and you have to open up new ground, which is now being done, and with a little energy and time I fully think a good and remunerative mine will be the result, and I am sure you will find nothing but what is worth your part to bring it to that position as early as possible.

NORTH AMERICA (Gold).—Mr. D. W. C. Morgan, July 13: On the 10th inst. the output of the mine was 190 loads, with the same number of hands and at same expense as the day preceding; the number of loads from new ground was 40, the balance was from the old breasts. The gold obtained amounted to 11 1/2 oits.; value estimated \$315, or nearly \$1-67 per load. On the 11th inst. 158 loads were mined, giving 15 oits. gold, worth \$270, or nearly 1-72 per load. The lower portion of flume, which is only cleaned periodically, was then cleaned, which gave 1 1/2 oits. gold, worth \$144. For the three days then there were mined 511 loads, yielding 57 1/2 oits. grade gold; value estimated at \$1036, or a fraction more than \$2 per load. On the mining of the 12th inst. 158 loads were mined, and \$3 per load. On the mining of the 13th inst. 158 loads were mined, and \$3 per load. On the mining of the 14th inst. 158 loads were mined, and \$3 per load. 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Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

CORISCAN MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire copper and other mines in Corsica. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—T. H. Cooper, the Limes, Slough; B. H. Tromp, 16, Essex-street, Strand; C. W. S. Duker, 105, Camden-road; W. L. Wildy, Clifton Villa, Camden-square; W. Fitzgibbon, 23, Park Villas East, Regent's Park; G. Landy, Lynton House, Anclerly; and L. H. Cuzner, Ravenscroft Park, Ham-mersmith.

BRONFLOYD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 2*l.* shares. To acquire the assets and business of the Bronfloyd Company (Limited), a mining company now in course of liquidation. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—H. A. Bennett, Nelson House, near Manchester; Granville Sharp, Gresham-buildings, E.C.; C. E. Coldrent, Caversham, Oxon; A. R. G. Thomas, North Villa, Camden-square; A. Berry, Caversham; C. E. Packer, 24, Southampton-row; J. Ramsdale, 28, Gracechurch-street.

ANGLO-BOHEMIAN COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 70,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To obtain concessions for coal mining in the district of Lana, Bohemia. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Beattie, Manchester-terrace, Hyde Park; M. Gray, St. John's Park, Blackheath; E. A. Beattie, 45, Forchster-terrace; F. J. Bolton, 21, Grosvenor Mansions; F. J. Bewick, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.; J. Livesey, 9, Victoria Chambers.

DARWEN IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To acquire the Darwen Ironworks, Lancashire. The subscribers are:—J. Isherwood, Preston, 70; T. Tatham, Millgate, Manchester, 20; Thos. Lancaster, Fulwood, near Preston, 70; H. Davies, Preston, 10; J. Lancaster, Mostyn, Flint, 70; J. F. Seddon, Great Harwood, Lancashire, 10; and W. Allsop, Warton, 10.

CUSHENDALE WIRE TRAMWAY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To take over the right and interest of the Antrim Wire Tramway Company (Limited), and the Wire Tramway Company (Limited), in the Wire Tramway, near Redbay, Antrim. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—J. Spraford, 59, Knight-Rider-street; H. Coe, Eliot Bank, Forest Hill; W. M. Bullivant, 59, Fenchurch-street; F. C. Fox, 21, Gresham-street; P. B. Sande, 21, Grosvenor-street; Robert Hicks, St. John's-terrace, Surbiton; F. J. Langley, 20, Rokeby-road, New Cross.

MANCHESTER AND COUNTY PALATINE LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 250,000*l.*, in 500 shares. This is a Manchester land company. The subscribers are:—R. F. Alnsworth, Higher Broughton, 250; B. Davies, Howick, 20; J. Eckersley, Howick, 20; G. B. Worthington, Sharston Hall, Cheshire, 50; J. Turner, Granville Park, Lewisham, 50; C. Clegg, Cross-street, Manchester; Richard Baxter, 19, Leicester Gardens, W., 40.

HOUSEHOLD COMMODITIES SUPPLY COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business as wholesale and retail traders. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Warrington; C. C. Dick, Coryford, Devon; W. E. Poole, 11, Chandos-street; W. Lloyd, 11, London-street, E.C.; Owen Dickens, 38, Lamb's Conduit-street; J. May, Twickenham; L. Davies, 30, Threaclose-street.

CEPHAS HOWARD AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 130,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. This is a Lancashire cotton spinning company. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—E. C. Howard, Brumington Hall, Stockport; C. J. Howard, Brumington Hall; R. Felton, Springfield House, near Oldham; T. Waterhouse, Stockport; Eli Hartop, Leam Grange, near Oldham; J. Newton, Oldham; J. Swindell, Oldham.

QUEEN'S MANSIONS FREEHOLD TRUST (Limited).—Capital 95,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. The subscribers to this company are:—George Batcock, 4, Carlton-street, 10; Thomas Dakin, Cree Church-lane, 10; P. H. Le Breton, Inner Temple, 10; A. P. Hobson, 6, Victoria-street, 1; F. Cooper, 14, George-street; W. Bur-chell, jun., 5, Broad Sanctuary, S.W., 5; and George Robson, 8A, Waterford-road, Fulham, 1.

LINCOLN LIBERAL CLUB COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To establish a Liberal Club at Lincoln.

GENERAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 1,000,000*l.*, in founders' and investors' shares of 10*l.* each. In invest in and advance money upon every description of security. The subscribers are:—G. Bridger, Southampton, 2000; R. S. Pearce, Southampton, 1; J. A. Todd, Bernard-street, Regent's Park, 5; F. Cheswright, 81, Dunstan-buildings, E.C., 10; T. C. Davies, Southampton, 7; T. Toward, Sheldon, near Darlington, 5; and H. H. Sales, Royal Exchange, Leeds, 6. All investors' shares.

BRANNON'S PATENT FIREPROOF, SANITARY, AND PERMANENT WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 100 shares. To purchase the patents and business of Mr. Philip Brannon, of Parliament-street, S.W.

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY.—Constituted by deed of settlement in February, 1865, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

THE HALIFAX AND HUDDERSFIELD UNION BANKING COMPANY.—Constituted in July, 1869, is now incorporated as an unlimited company.

WITNELL PAPER COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To carry on the manufacture of paper.

SHIP SAFETY SIGNAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To deal in ship-signalling and life-saving apparatus. The subscribers (who take one share each) are:—B. Norton, Twickenham; G. Mann, Park Walk, Fulham; W. Hope, Laurel House, Wimbledon; E. Abrahams, Mayell-road, Brixton; J. H. Wilson, 41, Lombard-street; D. Long, Worship-street; and H. Brown-ridge, Northall-terrace, Regent's Park.

Meetings of Public Companies.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of proprietors will be held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, when the following report from the directors will be presented:—

During the six months ending Dec. 31, the gross quantity of ore, regulus, precipitate, and rough copper received from various mines, was 7389 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr., as against 4526 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. for the corresponding six months of previous year. The quantity of ore, regulus, and precipitate smelted at Port Adelaide and Newcastle works was 6291 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs., as against 5790 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. The quantity of copper made was 1476 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., as against 615 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. And the quantity of copper shipped from and sold in Australia was 1476 tons 2 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs., as against 615 tons 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. The net earnings of the company's wharf, at Port Adelaide, were 1523*l.* 18s. 3d., against 1148*l.* 17s. 3d. At the beginning of the present year Burra Burra copper was quoted at 93*l.* 9d. per ton.

The general statistics of copper at the close of 1873 seemed to warrant not only a steady but an improving market; prices, however, soon gave way under the universal dullness which pervaded all business; copper fell from 93*l.* to its lowest point, 83*l.* per ton, and though it has since rallied, it still continues depressed.

It will be observed that the supplies of ore have largely increased, and to such an extent as to exceed the smelting powers of the furnaces at Port Adelaide and Newcastle. This necessitated an addition to the furnaces at both smelting works.

Some delay had occurred in sending forward the ore from New Caledonia, owing to the difficulty of transporting it from the mines to the sea. This difficulty, however, was about to be met by the French Government having placed 100 convicts at the disposal of the proprietors of the mines, to cut a road to the water's edge.

The statement of the six months' working to Dec. 31, 1873, shows an estimated profit of 3034*l.* 2s. 8d. This, however, is subject to a deficiency of 1977*l.* 3s. 10d., in the realisation of the copper stock of the past year, leaving 1056*l.* 14s. 10d. to be carried forward. The reserve fund at the present date stands at 9716*l.* 3s. 6d.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—At a general meeting of adventurers, on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 589*l.* 13s. 10d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share (634*l.*) was made. The agents' report stated that the 120 cross-cut is driven 67 fms. north, or to within 20½ fms. of the boundary, and according to the run laid down by the surveyor the large lode in West Basset and Wheal Grenville (known in the latter as South Condor lode) will be intersected by this cross-cut near the boundary, and before reaching this point they also expect to cut the Wheal Grenville old lode, from which great returns have been made in that mine. The cutting of these lodes is looked upon as very important. The 130 west has been driven 19 fms. In the last 3 or 4 ft. the lode has become very congenial for tin, and a good improvement is daily expected. The agents further state that they hope to increase the tin returns during the ensuing quarter, because in the bottom of the 120 there is a good run of tin ground standing for 50 fms. in length, which will be available for stopping now that the 130 is getting under it, and the agents consider that the prospects of the mine are more cheering than for some time past.

FRANK MILLS.—At the meeting at Exeter, on July 28 (Mr. W. Porter in the chair), the accounts for the 12 weeks ending Feb. 14 showed a debit balance of 2103*l.* 3s. 1d. A call of 10s. per share was made. The relinquishment of 437 shares was accepted, subject to the payment of share of cost and liabilities up to the end of the month in which the relinquishment was made. Capts. Nicholls, Rowe, and Addams reported upon the various points of operation. During the past three months 284 fms. 5 ft. 9 in. of ground has been removed in driving, sinking, stopping, and rising. There are 122 persons employed on the mine.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

ANTHRACENE.—Mr. Lucas, of Contham, Redcar, consulting chemist, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of anthracene. Under this invention, anthracene is obtained from the heavy coal-oil which distil at from 260° to 360° Celsius, by passing the same, or the vapours thereof, through pipes or retorts previously raised to a red-heat. The heated surface is increased by filling the pipes or retorts with pieces of fire brick. The oil obtained by this operation is submitted to distillation, and the distillate which passes over after 360° Celsius, is collected separately, cooled, and pressed, the press cake thereby obtained being crude anthracene. The liquid oil resulting from this distillation is again passed through red-hot pipes or retorts, and another portion of anthracene is obtained therefrom.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, AND THEIR AFFECTIONS.—Alterations of temperature, muggy weather, a troubled mind, sedentary habits, excesses at the table, and a gay, reckless mode of life exert the most deleterious influence over the liver and stomach. When once these organs are fairly out of order great injuries are quickly made on the general state of the health; the constitution, which loses the aid of two of its noblest organs, soon gives way, and diseases quickly follow, from which, if neglected, the worst consequences will inevitably result. If a course of Holloway's celebrated pills be persevered in all will be well again, as they are the finest and noblest correctives of the blood ever known, and effect certain cures of all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, August 12: We have driven No. 2 adit level east about 14 fms. on the south and soft part of the lode, which is of a kindly appearance. I have now set to cross cut in the north part of the lode, at 7½ fms. per fm., with a view of ascertaining its size and value. No. 4 stop, by five men, at 5½ fms. per cubic fathom, for the month; the lode in this stop is worth 15*l.* per cubic fathom for lead. In the east part of the set we have not done much this week. We had heavy rains, which have given us plenty of water to crush, and I have put all hands about crushing and dressing the lead with all possible dispatch for our next sampling while we have water to do so.

ABERYSTWYTH.—J. Trevelyan, Aug. 11: Our wheels are regularly at work, having an abundance of surface water. In course of a fortnight I hope to have the mine thoroughly dry, and the respective bargains in the 86 fm. level, east and west, resumed.

ASHETON.—M. H. Whitford, J. Craze, Aug. 12: The 50 west is opened on the course of the lode about 2 fms. The lode will yield from 2 to 3 tons of lead and blende per fathom; price for driving 12½ fms. per fathom. The 40 west is driven since our setting out about 1½ fms. The lode is yielding some stones of lead; driving at 8½ fms. per fathom. The 40, east of No. 1 winze, is driven about 4 fms. from this winze. The lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and will yield from 2 to 3 tons of lead and blende per fathom; driving at 7½ fms. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 40, west of No. 1 winze, will yield 1 ton of lead per fathom; stopping at 3½ fms. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 40, east of No. 2 winze, will yield 15 to 20 cwt. of lead and blende per fathom; stopping at 3½ fms. per fathom. The stop in the back of the 40, west of No. 2 winze, will yield 1 ton of lead per fathom; stopping at 3½ fms. per fathom. 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With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Mining in Colorado—the Clifton Mine (C. S. Richardson); Borax Machines—Cornish Mining (McKean and Co.); Coal-Cutting Machinery (T. A. Warrington); Whitehaven Hematite Iron Mining Company; West of England Fire-Clay Company; Delabole Slate Quarries; Cornish Tin Mining, Smelting, and the Stannaries (R. Tre dinick); Gold Mines of Merioneth; Mr. Herring, and the Telegraphs; Pennerley Mine, and its Management.—My Holiday—Mining in Northern Mexico—Black-milling the President of the Mining Bureau in California—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Patent Matters, &c.—Meetings of the Thorp's Gwawr Hall Collieries, Betws Llanwit Collieries, Great Wheel Vor, Tankerville, West Tankerville, Old Bathole, Court Grange Silver Lead, Gold Mining Company of Yuba, Flagstaff, Western Andes, and West Seton Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 11, 1874.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected, p. ton	86	0	0	Do, in London	9	0	0
Tough cake and tile	83	0	0	Do, to arrive	9	0	0
Bleaching & sheets	90	0	0	Nail rods	10	15	0
Bolts	96	0	0	Staffs, in London	11	0	0
Bottoms	93	0	0	Do, ditto	11	0	0
Old	80	0	0	Hoops, ditto	12	0	0
Australian	86	0	0	Do, at works	10	0	0
Wire	0	1	0	Hoops, ditto	11	0	0
Tubes	0	1	0	Sheets, single & plates	10	0	0
BRASS.				Do, No. 1, in Wales	5	0	0
Sheets	104	0	0	Refined metal, ditto	7	0	0
Wire	104	0	0	Bars, common, ditto	8	10	0
Tubes	114	0	0	Do, merchant, f.o.b.	9	0	0
Yellow metal sheathing	84	0	0	In Tyne or Tees	0	0	0
Sheets	74	0	0	Do, Swed, in Wales	7	0	0
SPELTER.				Do, Swed, in London	17	0	0
Foreign on the spot	22	6	0	Do, to arrive	17	0	0
In sheets	22	6	0	Fig. No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
ZINC.				Do, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	4	11	0
In sheets	28	10	0	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b.	4	10	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	22	0	0	Railway chairs	5	0	0
TIN.				Do, spikes	12	10	0
English blocks	96	0	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	10	0	0
Do, bars (in bris)	97	0	0	In London, p. ton	10	0	0
Do, refined	97	0	0	STEEL.			
Bars	99	0	0	Swed, in kegs (rolled)	19	10	0
Straits	94	0	0	Ditto, hammered	19	10	0
Australian	91	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	21	0	0
TIN-PLATES.				English, spring	20	0	0
IC Charcoal, 1st quality	11	15	0	LEAD.			
IX Do, 1st quality	2	0	0	English Pig, com.	21	5	0
IX Do, 2d quality	1	15	0	Ditto, L.B.	21	5	0
IX Do, 3d quality	1	0	0	Ditto, W.B.	21	5	0
IX Coke	1	8	0	Ditto, sheet	22	10	0
IX Ditto	1	14	0	Ditto, red lead	23	0	0
Canada plates, p. ton	19	0	0	Ditto, white	30	0	0
Ditto, at works	18	10	0	Ditto, patent shot	25	0	0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. 1 Add 6s. for each X.
Tinne-plates 2s. per box below tin plates of similar brand.

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding conflicting reports which are always current at this season of the year with reference to the out-turn of the harvest, the balance of evidence weighs in favour of the expectation that the yield, taking it all in all, will present a favourable average—indeed, the result may be taken as superior to an average year. This being so, and in consideration of the prolonged period of dullness through which we have passed, it may fairly be expected that the remaining months of the year 1874 will be more productive than those that have passed. In every class of the community cheap food is the great desideratum, for with it comes a capacity for expenditure which otherwise would not be possessed; and that which is true of the individual is true likewise of the whole body. Up to the present time there certainly has been no marked improvement in any particular work of the metal trade to chronicle; yet with one or two important exceptions—copper and tin, which have occupied an anomalous position for some time past—metals generally are firm all round. Bar rate still stands at 4 per cent., but it is quite expected that the necessities of commerce may probably result in still further advance at a period not far distant. But there is no reason to anticipate from the present aspect of affairs, whether viewed politically or commercially, that the value of money will rise to such a point as to interfere with the legitimate development of the metal trade. All speculation seems for the present to be entirely absent from the market. Rash operators not only frequently find themselves involved in responsibilities they are unable to meet, but their action also materially disconcerts the progress which would otherwise be experienced. At the same time opportunities which far-sighted men are not slow to take advantage of, and which being based upon sound calculations, instead of damaging materials assist the market. When such dealers come forward a speedy movement may be expected, but up to this time this indication of improvement has been altogether lacking.

COPPER.—This metal has presented no new feature during the week, and although prices continue much the same, they must be viewed rather as quotations than as indicative of business done. For a long time past the trade with the East, which used to form so important a feature in the market, has come almost to an end, but although this be so, still a time must come when the requirements of trade will demand a return to activity. It is not to be supposed that any substitute for this metal has been discovered, which should bring it into disrepute, but, on the contrary, it is rather to be looked for; indeed, with moderate prices, it is more than probable that copper in combination with other metals will be applied to purposes for which it has hitherto been excluded. On Monday 25 tons Chili bars, 60 lb., short and, sold in Liverpool at 76s. 10s. Small quantity of West India sold in London at 87s. 10s. cash. The market was steady on Tuesday and Wednesday, 125 tons Chili bars, 60 lb., being sold at 76s. 10s. cash; Burel, 76s. 10s.; and Wallaroo, 87s. 10s. on the former day, and 100 tons Chili bars, picked brands, at 77s. cash, f.o.b., 76s. 10s.; Wallaroo, 87s. 10s., on Wednesday. On Thursday, 131 tons ore were sold at 14s. 6d.; 117 tons regulus at 15s.; and 50 tons Chili bars, f.o.b., at 76s. 2s. 6d. cash net. There was a good demand for English tough at 84s., and to-day Chili bars have been done at 76s. 10s., the market closing firm at 76s.

IRON.—The favourable reports of the iron trade in prospect which have appeared in these columns for some weeks past may still be continued, although in the North of England the past week has been somewhat quieter than latterly. The opinion of makers generally has, however, undergone no change, and quotations continue to be much as of late. Rather less is doing on continental account, but the demand for Scotland continues to be as brisk as ever. The output of pig iron begins to show an increase, which is going on rapidly, as furnaces which have been out of blast are once more being brought into active operation. The demand for finished iron is hardly keeping pace with the production of pig iron, and unless there be an improvement in this respect the stock of pigs may rapidly increase. This, however, is not likely to be the case, the present preparations being made with reference to the almost certain demand for railway material alone which must, in all probability, spring up ere long. This branch of the iron trade furnishes the largest support to the industry in the North of England, and at the present moment, as compared with other branches, there is less doing in this than any. It must not be lost sight of that there is one feature in connection with the rail trade which may tend to place it in a much more favourable position than heretofore—the settlement of the wages question upon such a basis as may, together with cheaper fuel, leave a small margin of profit to manufacturers. The reduction in the price of coals has already been considerable. Small coal is now reported at 4s. to 5s., and screened coal to be bought at about 3s. at the pit. Pig iron is now quoted in the North at No. 1, 75s.; No. 2, 70s.; and No. 3, 65s. net cash. Railway bars, from 7s. 15s. to 8s. 5s. Plate-iron for shipbuilding, 9s. 10s. to 9s. 15s. Merchant bars, 8s. 15s. to 9s.

There is a fair demand for foundry purposes in the West Yorkshire district. Forge iron, too, continues in good demand. There is no improvement in prices, but there is an anticipation of cheaper rates, at all events for the present. Indeed, the present cost of the raw material leaves but a small margin for any reduction in the finished article. Prices for all descriptions of iron current in the London market have for some little time past shown a stiffening tendency, and makers are unwilling to accept orders except at the highest quotations of the day. Albeit that this is the case, the amount of business actually done is still very limited, and prices here, as elsewhere, are maintained rather, perhaps, with reference to future expectations, and the impossibility of selling below current rates without incurring a loss, than from any present improvement experienced in the market. On Monday the market for Scotch pig-iron was steady; in the morning business done at 88s. 6d. cash, closing buyers at the higher quotations; in the afternoon market easier, 87s. 6d. cash. There was a steady business on Tuesday, at 87s. to 87s. 6d. cash, closing buyers. On Wednesday the market was firm, and business done in the morning at 89s. to 89s. 6d., closing in the afternoon at 89s. buyers. On Thursday there was decided weakness, but to-day Scotch pigs were done at 87s. 6d. to 87s. 9d. paid, leaving off with a strong upward tendency.

Week ending Aug. 9, 1873	Tons	8064
Week ending Aug. 9, 1874	Tons	7646
Decrease		430
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873		143,189

LEAD.—The market exhibits no new feature. Lead continues firm, and prices are unaltered, but without much doing.

SPELTER.—For some time past transactions in this metal have been limited. The past week has not brought with it any accession to the transactions reported. Ordinary Silesian is still obtainable at 22s. 5s. to 22s. 10s. No transactions have been reported in hard spelter, which is quoted at 14s. 10s. to 15s.

QUICKSILVER.—The latest transactions have been at 22s. per bottle; at this price only limited quantities are obtainable. A few days since 23s. per bottle was obtained.

TIN.—There is no improvement to record in this metal; and although there has been no material alteration in quotations, still the

downward tendency has not been arrested. Until the demand for tin-plates shall become more general it is not to be expected that any important improvement should take place. It is currently reported that at existing prices importations from Australia cannot continue, as the lodes there cannot be worked to a profit. On Monday there was a better demand for tin, with an upward tendency. Of 65 tons which changed hands, 25 tons consisted of Straits, and 35 tons Australian. Straits, 92s. 10s. to 93s.; Australian, 91s. to 92s. There was a firm market for Straits on Tuesday at 93s. 10s. to 94s.; Australian, 30 tons at 92s., and 15 tons at 93s. cash. English ingots, 96s. buyers. On Wednesday Straits were quoted 94s. cash; 40 tons, to arrive, sold at 94s. Australian, 92s. cash; English ingots, 95s. to 97s. There was a fair demand on Thursday for Straits at 94s. to 94s. 10s.; Australian, 92s. to 92s. 10s.; also 300 slabs, Banca, 90s.; and to-day Straits were 94s. to 94s. 10s., and English, 96s. to 97s.

TIN-PLATES continue firm, in expectation of an improved demand.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: The advices from Chili (Aug. 5), announced the charters for July as 4100 tons. This news had little effect on our market, which has remained rather quiet, but steady, during the week, with business done in bars to the extent of about 600 tons, at from 76s. to 76s. 10s. for good ordinary brands, cash and for arrival, and 77s. for picked brands, cash. Some purchases of Banca were made at 86s., when sellers raised their price to 86s. 10s., and no further transactions took place. Wallaroo is still held for 87s. 10s., which buyers will only pay when compelled, as this price is out of all proportion to the value of other descriptions. There is, consequently, no general business in this quality. In furnace stuff, 131 tons of ore at 14s. 6d. per unit, and 117 tons of regulus at 15s. per unit, have been sold. There has been, also, a very fair demand for English copper, especially for very prompt delivery, and considerable sales both of manufactured and unmanufactured copper have been made during the week. Yellow Metal is quiet, and prices are lower.—Tin: The sales for the week amount to about 120 tons of Straits, at prices varying from 92s. 10s. to 94s. 10s. for cash and to arrive, and 130 tons of Australian at 91s. to 93s. cash, closing at 94s. for Straits, and 92s. for Australian; 300 slabs of Banca were done yesterday at 96s., Dutch warrants. There has been a fair enquiry for English, and after prices has receded to 93s., 96s. 10s., at the close, the smelters are firm at 97s. for common ingot.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare—COPPER: Nothing has transpired in furnace material by private contract except 111 tons regulus and 137 ore, at 15s. and 14s. 6d. per unit respectively. In Chili bars we note transactions at 76s. to 76s. 10s. for good ordinary brands, cash or short arrival; and a few lots of picked brands, 77s. cash. The market is a very unexciting condition, and it would need but a comparatively trifling circumstance to influence prices in either direction. The charters from Chili for the last half of July were advised by telegram on the 8th inst. as 1100 tons pure, but no details have as yet come to hand. Although this quantity was exceedingly light, it produced no particular effect on the market, there being so many rumours of fresh shipments of Lake ingots, none of which reports, as far as we can learn, having any solid foundation. For Australian sorts we note a rather improved demand, and buyers have been compelled to pay the rates demanded by sellers. English is quiet, but smelters are firm, and refuse all orders offered them below our list quotations.—Tin: English is in rather better request, but prices remain unchanged. In foreign sorts there has been more activity, owing to speculative purchases for a rise, and values have advanced 2s. and 3s. per cwt.; the sales of the week being rather larger than we have had occasion to notice for some time past.

Messrs. Henry Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: There has been but a poor trade all the week, but fluctuating between 76s. and 76s. 10s., while regulus was quoted 15s., and ore 14s. 6d., without finding eager buyers. There has been some enquiry for English copper, but only at prices which rendered business almost impossible, but a good many orders would appear to have been taken for forward delivery in anticipation of a drop later on. The Chili charters for the second fortnight in July (1100 tons) are considered light, and as freight on the West Coast was scarce and advancing, small charters for the current month are looked for.—Tin: Has improved about 20s. for foreign, but consumers do not seem anxious to present to anticipate their wants. Tin plates are more enquired about, and a large quantity of Welsh metal has been effected, but at a terribly low figure. The English makers ask higher prices, being pretty well sold forward. Common Silesian and Rhenish are, however, lower, and as these offer in large quantities for delivery to end of the year, we are unlikely now to see any advance in spelter.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell—GOLD: The rise in the Bank rate of discount has caused the French Exchange to be quoted considerably higher; the demand for gold for Paris has, therefore, quite ceased; and, with the exception of a withdrawal of 20,000l., sovereigns for Lisbon, the Bank has received nearly all the gold lately arrived, the total sent in since Aug. 6 being 531,000l. Further sums will follow, as considerable amounts are now on the way from New York. The arrivals during the week have been—655,390l. from Australia, 12,000l. from Valparaiso, 10,650l. from the Cape, 19,220l. from the West Indies, 7350l. from Africa, 54,500l. from New York; total 739,010l. The Mongolia has taken 50,000l. to Malta, and 5000l. to Singapore.—SILVER: The amounts lately to hand have been sold at 57½d. per ounce standard, showing a further fall of ½d. per ounce. We have received about 65,400l. from New York, 8300l. from the West Indies, and 35,200l. from Valparaiso.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—Messrs. R. R. Kelley and Co. (Manchester).—The Chemical Market has had a decidedly firmer tone during the week, and, with reported scarcity of some of the leading articles, prices are not unlikely to improve. There have been transactions upon a larger scale than for a long time past. Buyers are less inclined to hold off, and the signs of the times seem pointing in the direction of co-operative and remunerative business. Soda salts have been very steady; ash high; crystals firm and rather dear; bicarbonate quiet; caustic rather dull; borate steady, with Californian at 62s.; potash salts active; chloride very flat; red prussiate stiffer; carbonate quiet at 28s.; muriate dull; ashes unchanged; alum firm, and brisk demand; saltpetre, no sales; salt cake, uniformly quiet; ammonia sulphate scarce, firm, and in good demand; carbonate very firm; bleaching power in better request; copper sulphate flat; zinc sulphate scarce at 14s.; magnesia carbonate, 45s.; petroleum, large and increasing demand at an advance. The Board of Trade returns, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows imports—of alkali a reduction of both quantity and value unmanufactured chemical products, and of brimstone, a considerable increase; nitre, a largely increased quantity, and 35,000l. decrease in value—both facts of importance; in petroleum there is a marked increase; saltpetre shows for July only 281 tons, against 2960 tons of last year, and in the seven months a deficit of 317 tons and 102,502l. The exports show of alkali an increase of 5000 tons, and a decrease of 200,000l. in value—two opposite movements of interest; Russia, Holland, and France have become better customers; Germany and the United States appear less deficient, although the former has taken within 1000 tons of last year, and nearly 3000 tons more than in 1873. The States have taken 7500 less than last year, but only 4300 tons less than in 1872. The Mineral Market has been "improving" onwards, in the sense of cheapening and making fuel more abundant. The recent salubrious restraint put upon our leaps and bounds of progress in the matter of coal and iron has helped up the rampant views of greed and luxury in the New Zealand visit to mortalise over the ruins of Pompeii, may be indefinitely postponed. There is no immediate prospect of a coalless epoch, or of general poverty and starvation. The fall in the price of coal is, therefore, a general gain. It is not, however, probable that prices will be much further reduced. Iron ores have scarcely altered in value—they are plentiful, and the demand for them will obviously increase as furnaces are multiplied. Algerian ores are finding favour, and what we have seen are excellent. Copper ores in short supply. Black tin firmly held. Calamine in great request. Heavy arrivals of pyrites. Lime phosphate and guano, so much required. Chrome and manganese ores of high quality scarce. The Board of Trade returns show imports of chrome ores, chiefly from Australia; an increase of 7433 tons guano and 1000 tons pyrites. The exports of salt have fallen 30,000 tons and 69,000l., although the present trading is greater by 16,500 tons and 113,000l. than in 1873. India and the States have been taking less. Fuel shows 273,000 more than in 1873, and 136,000 less than in 1872, and in value 724,000l. less than last year, and 2,080,000l. more than in 1872.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week was comparatively small, and had no influence on the prices of shares, which, on the whole, continue in a depressed state, with very little business doing. Tin mines, owing to a rise in the London tin market, became firmer on Tuesday, and continue so; but very few transactions take place, though quotations are higher. Among the mines dealt in have been Carn Brea, Tincroft, Roman Gravels, Tankerville, West Tankerville, New West Rosewarne, Pennerley, Cook's Kitchen, Prince of Wales, Van Consols, East Lovell, Penstruthal, and a few others.

In reference to the price of tin, which is of so much importance to the miner just now, the rise referred to in the London Market has doubtless been caused by the increased demand from India, China, and America; and a contemporary observer that if the Cornish smelters were equally united in regard to selling their tin as they are in buying it, the Cornish miners should now be receiving 10½d. per ton more than they are now getting for their ores. It is said that over 600 tons of tin have been sent to India, China, and America since June last, and the demand continues, especially for America, and in addition to the 600 tons 311 tons were transhipped to New York out of the London supplies. The exports of English tin for the six months ending June 30 were 1800 tons, against 470 tons the same time last year; and if exportations go on increasing at this rate the present supplies from home and abroad will not be sufficient to meet them. But the policy of the Cornish smelters appears to be to get the ores at the lowest possible price from the miners, and charge the consumer the highest possible price for the metal.

Carn Breas have been somewhat firmer, and leave off 55 to 60; in the wine sinking below the 22s. at Highbury, the lode is worth 100½d. per fathom. The ends on this lode are worth 105½d. per fathom; the ends on Teague's lode 66½d. per fathom; the ends in the Druid lode 77½d. per fathom; total value in the aggregate, 352½d. per fathom. Dolcoaths at 46 to 43. Cook's Kitchen, 10 to 11; a meeting has been called for Thursday, but the notice says nothing of a

call. West Frances, 10 to 11; the meeting here will also be on the 20th. West Seton, 20 to 25; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on three months' working of 107½. The ores sold realised 5000l. Capt. Josiah Thomas is to be the future manager, and a steam-engine is to be erected, towards the expense of which the lord (Mr. Bassett) contributes one-half, besides reducing the dues to 1-30th. The Chairman reported that, looking at the satisfactory position of the mine, it was not deemed necessary either to make a call or borrow money to erect the engine. The mine has been very rich for copper since it was first started, in 1844, in 400 shares. The capital expended amounted to 56½d. per share, or 22,400l., and the amount received by the shareholders in dividends has been 572½d. 10s. per share, or 228,000l. Tincroft shares, 30 to 32; in Downright shaft, sinking under the 23d. Chapple's lode is worth 60½d. per fathom; and in the 234 east it is worth 20½d. per fathom. The winzes under this level are worth 100½d. per fathom. Dunkin's lode, under the 150, is worth 30½d. per fathom. Bog, 10s. to 15s.; East Caradon, 1 to 1½.

At Frank Mills meeting, held at Exeter, a call of 10s. per share was made. The accounts for the quarter showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1467½l. 14s. 11d. At New West Rosewarne, the 24, driving towards the tin ground, is large, and producing stones of tin. The 10 east is worth 8½d. per fathom. A small parcel of tin was sold this week at 54½d. per ton. West Tolgus, 60 to 65; the lode in the back of the 125 looks well, and yields 12 tons of copper ore per fathom. The stopes in the back 7 tons per fathom. The lode in the 85 end is worth 10 tons per fathom. East Lovell, 11½ to 12; East Pool, 9½ to 10; East Van, 3 to 1; Great Laxey, 10 to 11; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Marke Valley, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Old Trecubert, 10s. to 15s.; Parys Mountain, 7s. to 8s.; Pennerley, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Penstruthal, 11s. to 13s.; Prince of Wales, 8s. to 10s.; Providence Mines, 3½ to 4; New Hendra, 18s. to 20s. Roman Gravels, 14½ to 15; the directors have declared an interim dividend of 8s. 6d. per share. Tankervilles have been weaker, and leave off 7 to 7½. West Tankerville, 20s. to 25s.

South Carn Brea, 2 to 2½; South Caradon, 90 to 95; South Caradurrow, 3½ to 4; South Roman Gravels, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Van, 20 to 25; West Bassett, 8½ to 9; West Chiverton, 2 to 2½; West Maria and Fortescue, 9s. to 11s.; Wheel Bassett, 20 to 25; Wheel Crebor, 14 to 1½; Wheel Grenville, 4 to 4½; Wheel Jane, 2 to 2½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 7 to 7½. East Wheel Grenville, 3 to 3½; at the meeting on Thursday the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 589½l. 13s. 10d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The copper ore sold August 6 realised 212½d. 4s. 1d.; the tin sold on Wednesday, 358½d. 6s. 9d. The agents report that as the lode in the 130 is improving, and a good piece of tin ground is standing in the bottom of the 120 fathom level, 50 fms. in length, that will soon be available for stoping, the returns of tin will increase, and the prospects of the mine are more cheering than for some time past.

Van Consols, 2½ to 3½; in our last a clerical error occurred—in instead of "stones of ore," the agents reported that the No. 3 winze was worth "8 tons of ore per fathom." We are informed that the accounts to be presented at the meeting will show a balance of assets of 3000l. Cathedral, 21s. to 24s.; the first sampling of copper is to be made on Thursday.

Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; the advices this month show a small profit of 16½. The returns, owing to a succession of disasters by floods, were only 227 ozs. of gold, valued at 637½, against a cost of 621½. At Javali the profit was 364½s. 8s. 6d. on the month; 292 ozs. of gold realised 803½, against a cost of 438½l. 11s. 6d. Emma, 1½ to 2; Flagstaff, 4½ to 4½; Last Chance, 1½ to 1½; Sweetland Creek, 4 to 4½; Tecoma, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—A special meeting of the shareholders was held on Thursday to consider the notice of relinquishment received from one of the largest shareholders, holding 700 shares. The meeting was well attended, and expressed their desire to go on with the operations as resolved on at the meeting held in March, and if the funds of the company are found insufficient to pay the relinquishing shareholders their proportion of the assets then a small call is to be made for that purpose. It was stated that 2s. 6d. per share would cover any claim likely to be made on account of relinquishing shareholders.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been more active than for some time past, attributable partly to the improved aspect of the Metal Market, which has brought in active buyers of selected stocks, and also to the fact—to which attention was drawn a few weeks since—that there is really upon the market a comparatively small amount of floating stock. This has again been conspicuous throughout the past week, the result being that a few bona fide purchases are sufficient to cause a rapid and material advance in values. The Board of Trade returns for July, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873, still show a decline in our exports and imports, but it is satisfactory to find that the diminution, although large, arises from a difference in values rather than quantities, while also the comparison continues to be made with a period of exceptional activity. The Board of Trade Returns being properly regarded as a pretty correct barometer of the trade of the country, in which no class of investors are more immediately interested than the holders of mine stock, metals alternating in value as the trade improves or declines, it is reasonable to assume that the indications of revival apparent, more particularly in those branches of commerce in which metals are largely employed, will bring about an early and general response in the mining market, of which there seems already marked indications.

The Metal Market has been tolerably firm. Copper quiet and steady. Tin enquired for, and firm. Tin-plates in good demand. Lead steady at quotations. Spelter quiet.

Home Mines, especially tin descriptions, have been fairly in demand, and advanced prices have ruled, the market closing with an improved appearance. Lead mines have also been well enquired for, and a full average business has been transacted.

Among American Mines the leading feature has been the satisfactory adjustment of the Flagstaff difficulty, an arrangement (upon the basis referred to last week) having been agreed to between the company and the vendor, by which litigation will be avoided, and the produce of the mine divided equally until the debt due to the vendor shall have been paid. By the adoption of this most salutary course the shareholders may look forward to the early resumption of dividends, and to the entire possession of the property at no distant date. The subjoined report from the late underground manager will be perused with especial interest by the shareholders, as under the management of the writer the mine was brought into a dividend-paying condition. It shows that while the present returns assure satisfactory dividends, such results may be calculated upon in the future as will replace this mine in its former position.

As to the cost of raising the ore, carriage to the smelting works, how the money was spent, the future prospects, &c., I will give you my opinion as near as I can. 1. As to the first class ore, as it came out the mine the cost of breaking, tramming, draining, and bringing it out to surface would be about 15s. per ton; the saving, sacks, and sending down the incline to the ore-house, 5s. per ton, but first-class ore can all be broken and delivered to the ore-house for 12s. per ton, this does not include any cost only what is mentioned above. 2. As to the second class ore, as good now as when I left it; we were sending away 50 tons a day up my last day—Dec. 31, 1873. I think if these parties take the mine now 10 tons a day would be as much as the mine will bear to work it fair, and develop 10 tons a day, or (say) 700 tons per month; this ore should be worth 10s. per month, which would realise 7000l. per month; the cost should not exceed 7000l. per month.—Second and Third Class Ore: This ore should be broken down together in the mine, the cost of breaking, &c., and bringing to surface same as first class, 15s. per ton; this ore will not pay to send away as it is, it must be cleaned ore, worth a test which I made that 5 tons of this stuff will make 1 ton of cleaned ore, worth 15s. per ton, and 10 tons of this ore could be sent away daily after some machinery was erected, which would be 1500l. worth per day, or (say) 3000l. per month, that nothing can be done as to dressing there in winter. All the machinery could be got ready this coming winter, and could be erected next spring as soon as the snow leaves.

As to the future prospects of the mine, I consider them good. I see no reason why the mine shall not turn again as good as ever, and, if fairly developed, I think it will, and I would say, in less than 12 months after the company taking me out of it it ought to send away 75 to 80 tons of best ore daily. The carrying of the ore from the mine to the smelting works should be about 8s. (or, say, 8s. 6d.) per ton. I know of parties who would take it for this price, providing it was in a

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As prices have been happily easing off a little during the last few months the aggregate value of our railway iron exports for 1874 will probably present a decline under any circumstances; but this is a matter of congratulation, since reasonable prices are the great thing needed to restore a desirable amount of animation to our foreign and colonial iron trade—a trade in which railway iron obviously plays a very prominent part. We incline to think that the future presents itself in a tolerably hopeful guise as regards the consumption of British iron if it can but be sold at prices which our foreign customers can afford to pay. Russia is still developing a very extensive system of railways; and, although it has been the policy of the Russian Government to do what it can to encourage the manufacture of iron in Russia itself, still the Russians have not by any means attained at present a position in which they can altogether dispense with external supplies of rails and accessory railway material, of which they are still fain to be free buyers in England. As regards the United States, we must probably not expect a brisk demand from the Americans for some time to come—first, because they have not yet fully recovered from the depression resulting from the formidable panic which broke out in Wall-street last autumn; and, secondly, because successful efforts have been made since the war to develop American metallurgical industry. The American iron trade has suffered even more than the English from the American panic, but still it has attained a position from which it will not easily be dislodged, and we doubt whether English rails will ever command the free sale they enjoyed in 1870 and

A steady, good business has been done lately in Coals and Coke in Durham, but of course at greatly reduced rates. Although heavy re-

ductions have already been made in favour of manufacturers they are still clamorous for further concessions. Men are very plentiful, and there is no difficulty in getting hands to man all new works when opened, so that the output continues to increase.

The Chemical Trade continues to improve, and prices are firm. The demand for chemicals for America is good, and the general trade is healthy.

Progress has been made with most of the new workings for coal. At Whitburn active sinking is now going on. It has been determined to sink two shafts here 15 ft. in diameter in the first instance, but it is understood that four shafts will ultimately be sunk, so that the works here will be on a most extensive scale. A winding-engine of great size has been constructed at the works of Hawks and Co., Gateshead—a pair of horizontal cylinders, each 4 ft. in diameter. The sinking at Redheugh continues to progress, and the Hutton seam has lately been passed through; it has, however, been worked by the old men, and only small pillars have been left; some time must elapse before the lower seams can be reached. Considerable progress has been made with the sinking in the Esk and Wondleston districts. The Mainsforth Coal Company are still pushing their sinking near Ferry Hill, but unexpected difficulties have been met with, which have considerably retarded their progress.

REPORT FROM LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

Aug. 13.—Trade in coal in this district is exceedingly quiet, and inferior descriptions are, although offered at very low prices, exceedingly difficult to sell. Reductions in rates have been made in every part of the district, and the stocks on the pit banks are very large. The shipping as well as the home trade is dull. In iron there is a slight improvement in every department save that of manufactured iron, in which consumers hesitate to order beyond their immediate requirements.

A private meeting of the proprietors was held in Liverpool on Saturday, and although the business has not yet been officially announced, it is pretty well known that a resolution was adopted directing that, in accordance with the arrangement come to when the last reduction was made, notice should be issued to the representatives of the men of a proposal further to lower wages, and that they should be requested to meet the employers in conference on the subject. The result of the first attempt to arrange the matter comfortably by first giving notice to the miners' agents is looked forward to with great interest.

The inquiry concerning the Ince Hall explosion is to be resumed next week, and it is expected that the proceedings will not be extended over any considerable time unless the Government interferes with a special commission. Mr. Bell, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for the district, made a long and careful investigation of the workings the other day, and it was understood that he would then report further to the Home Office. Of all the explosions that have happened in this district there has not been one on which the public mind has been so quickly made up as in this case, for there was absolute and unwavering confidence in Mr. Gilroy, the managing director, and even the threat of a "special and searching" enquiry on behalf of the Crown will not shake it.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Aug. 12.—The Warrant Market continued firm on Wednesday and Thursday, and a good business was done up to 90s. 6d. On Friday the tone was not so strong, and the closing price on that day was 88s. 6d. On Monday and Tuesday the market was quiet, with a moderate amount of business done from 88s. 6d. to 87s. To-day there has again been considerable firmness shown, 89s. to 89s. 6d. the prices paid, closing nominally 89s. 3d. There are now some additional furnaces in blast, and more are expected in the course of this month; but, meanwhile, iron is rather scarce, and deliveries take place ex store. The undernoted are the current quotations:—

G.M.B. at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	No. 1.	No. 2.
Gairloch ditto	92s. 6d.	88s. to 87s. 6d.
Coltness ditto	91s. 0	89s. 0
Summerlee ditto	111s. 0	87s. 6
Carnbroe ditto	100s. 0	88s. 0
Monkland ditto	95s. 0	86s. 6
Clyde ditto	95s. 0	87s. 6
Govan, at Broomielaw ditto	93s. 6	86s. 6
Langloan, at Port Dundas ditto	115s. 0	91s. 0
Caldar ditto	115s. 0	88s. 6
Glenangoch, at Ardrossan ditto	102s. 6	89s. 0
Eglington ditto	95s. 0	87s. 0
Dalmellington ditto	93s. 0	86s. 0
Carron, at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	105s. 0	—
Rhotts, at Leith ditto	110s. 0	90s. 0
Kinnell, at Boness ditto	95s. 0	86s. 0
Nail rods	10s. 0	—
Bar iron	£10 0	—

Week ending Aug. 9, 1873	Tons	8,064
Week ending Aug. 8, 1874	Tons	7,616
Decrease		420
Total decrease since Dec. 25, 1873		143,189
Imports of Middlesbrough pig iron into Grangemouth:—		
For the week ending Aug. 8, 1874	Tons	1,590
For the week ending Aug. 9, 1873	Tons	1,250
Increase		410
Total increase for 1874		34,757

The ironmasters, somewhat pleased with the shape labour is assuming, at a meeting held here on Monday agreed to re-light a number more furnaces if they saw it to be advantageous, and resolved that further meetings were in the meantime unnecessary. If smelters generally take to setting their furnaces going warrants may become further depressed in price, but as the stocks are reduced to between 23,000 and 24,000 tons, a moderate demand will keep quotations from falling far below the present rate. We hear of some iron which has been sold forward somewhat under the lowest prices of the week.

Should the price of pigs decline further it will help the bar makers, the first houses having reduced their quotations 20s. per ton yesterday, seconds having previously discounted that reduction, so that the current price for bars—all makers—is 10s., less 5 per cent. Other descriptions have been reduced in proportion. This step has been taken with the view of securing that portion of the trade which was going south, the diversion of which has proved injurious to the district. Some ship contracts which were recently offered to Clyde builders have been placed on the east coast and the north-east of England. The pipe trade is rather improved, but marine engineering is quieter, and it is said that our locomotive engineers are to take their time with what orders they have on hand. In short, workers in metals have not such a bright future before them as they had at this time last year, but it is expected that the promised bountiful harvest will have an advantageous effect upon the springs of trade.

Coals are much the same as last week, the shipments showing better—being 38,598 tons, against 32,709 tons in the same week of last year.

Mr. Macdonald, M.P., took the Maryhill colliers in hand, and on Monday, through them, addressed the Scotch miners with something like moderation and sense. Referring to the question whether the partial reductions in the rate of wages which were enforced at some collieries in the district were so unfair and warranted as to justify a partial strike, he came to the conclusion, in view of the state of the trade in the country generally, not "to counsel at the present moment any strong resistance." They took his advice, and went to their work. The Clyde ironstone miners, after a persistent struggle of many weeks, have also capitulated, and resumed work on Mr. Dunlop's terms. The five colliers who, not later than last week, declared by a *plébiscite* their resolution to resist the reduction of 15 per cent., of which their employers recently gave them notice—have, with the prudence which is the better part of valour, changed their minds when they found the masters united, and the state of the markets unfavourable.

For the information of miners who may be entertaining the notion of emigrating to America, we may state that Nova Scotia papers contain paragraphs respecting the emigration of miners from France and from Scotland. The latter had found employment, but at no improvement on home wages. From the States we have the assurance of those on the spot that no hope exists for the employment of any emigration of miners to America at present, or for a considerable time.

In our Share Market mine and metal shares have kept firm, with some variations in price, but business has been principally at improved quotations. At a special general (private) meeting of the West Cumberland Lead Company it is reported that it was resolved to wind up the business voluntarily. The Short Iron Company held a meeting in Edinburgh yesterday, when the Chairman explained that the meeting had been called in accordance with the resolution passed at last annual meeting with reference to the further calling up the unpaid capital, the amount of 18,820, proposed to be written off for depreciation during the year to June 30, 1873, and the expenditure on new works. The directors did not propose to interfere with the amount written off for depreciation in the year to June 30, 1873, but in the circumstances recommended that the only sum to be written off this year should be to cover the value of plant worn out or much deteriorated. With regard to the expenditure on new works, as this was absolutely necessary for the advantage of the company, he trusted that the shareholders would approve of what the directors had done, and intimated that it was not intended at present to make any call on the unpaid shares. He then moved a resolution accordingly,

which was unanimously adopted. The Chairman further stated that the results of last year's business, with the amount brought forward, would enable the directors, subject to audit, to declare a dividend of 10 per cent.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Aug. 13.—There has been more activity during the week at the collieries in Derbyshire than for some time past, and only a comparatively few men are now out. The reduction of wages has in most instances been accepted as inevitable, although, as might be expected, with a great deal of grumbling. At Dronfield, however, the men employed at the pits of the Dronfield Silstone Coal and Coke Company have been out, and have shown no inclination to resume work. Their opposition is not so much against the 12½ per cent. reduction than as respects the rate of remuneration for certain descriptions of work other than ordinary cutting. They allege that more is paid for that work at the collieries in the neighbourhood than they have been receiving. On Monday the matter was considered at the delegate meeting held at Barnsley, and the men were recommended to resume work at once, letting all matters be referred to arbitration. This the men have shown a reluctance to do, and are supported by the men at the other collieries at Unstone and Dronfield.

During the week rather more coal has been forwarded to London, and there is now every prospect that markets before long will be glutted. Taking London, it is a significant fact that although for some considerable time there has been some 30,000 or 40,000 colliers idle, yet there has been no scarcity of coal, whilst prices have given way more than otherwise. But now that the productive power will be so largely increased by work being resumed at the collieries in South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire, there is no doubt but what prices will have to come down. The iron trade continues moderately good, both as regards the plain as well as the manufactured material. A considerable tonnage of ironstone is being imported from Northamptonshire, where an increased quantity is being raised, especially in the neighbourhood of Wellingborough. The directors of the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company have recommended a dividend equal to 22½ per cent. per annum.

There is a little more doing in some branches of the Sheffield trade, whilst at others the men are on short time. The Bessemer Works continue to be favourably employed, especially as regards rails, for which some large orders are on hand. There is rather more doing in crucible steel, still all the furnaces are not at work. A slight improvement has taken place in some of the cutlery branches, and a better feeling prevails with respect to the autumn trade, as it is expected that orders will come more freely to hand from America than they have done so far this year. The works outside the town have been going on favourably, and all the collieries in the district are now at work. In the Barnsley district, however, the miners belonging to the pits of Earl Fitzwilliam are still out, as his lordship does not see the necessity of arbitrating with respect to 2½ per cent. At the Monk Bretton Collieries the men resumed work this morning on the same terms as the other men in the district. The tonnage of coal going to London has increased considerably of late, and the Great Northern and Manchester and Sheffield Railway Companies who have been heavy losers by the strike, are once more in full activity. A good deal of steam coal has also been forwarded to Grimsby for shipment to the North of Europe, but the season is not likely to turn out a profitable one for our colliery owners. Considerable activity has been shown in the opening out of new pits in nearly all directions, so that the question even now is being discussed as to where markets will be found for all the coal that will be raised when the pits now being sunk are at work. Coal-cutting machinery is making a little more progress, and we hear of machines being about to be put down at three or four collieries in South Yorkshire.

The Helvellyn Mining Company is inviting tenders for the transfer of its leases and mine plant. Several veins have been worked upon, and about 600000 spent, and the company see themselves under the necessity, for want of adequate funds, of disposing of their property when they believe themselves on the very eve of success. A railway is projected and already surveyed through the property joining the Keswick and Windermere branches, which will materially enhance the value of the sett.

CHAPEL HOUSE.—The reports from this colliery continue most satisfactorily. The declaration of another dividend of 15 per cent. per annum bears out the favourable accounts which have from time to time reached us; and there seems every prospect that the company will be well able to maintain its present rate of dividends.

CHARLES SIDNEY GOVER, Deceased.

PURSUANT TO THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria, cap. 35, intitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to Relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS and other persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES SIDNEY GOVER, formerly of the City of London Club, Old Broad Street, in the City of London, and of No. 13, Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square, in the County of Middlesex, afterwards of No. 22, Charlotte Street, Bedford Square aforesaid, but late of No. 18, Great Portland Street, Oxford Street, in the said County of Middlesex, Esquire (who died on the 25th February, 1874, and whose will and codicils thereto were proved on the 29th day of April, 1874, in the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Frederick William Smith and Spencer Robert Lewin, Esquires, the executors therein named) are hereby REQUIRED, on or before the 1st day of November, 1874, to SEND to Messrs. Lewin and Co., of No. 32, Southampton Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors for the said executors the PARTICULARS in writing of their respective CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the executors will PROCEED to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims and demands only of which they shall then have had notice, and the said executors will not be liable for any debt or claim of which they shall not then have had notice. LEWIN AND CO., 32, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. Dated the 1st day of August, 1874.

In Chancery.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and in the MATTER of the GENERAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY resident within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are REQUIRED, on or before the 30th day of September, 1874, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS, and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of their SOLICITORS (if any), to the Liquidators of the said company, at their offices, situated at 56, London Wall, in the City of London; and, if so required by notice in writing from the said liquidators, are, by their solicitors, to COME IN and PROVE their said DEBTS or CLAIMS, at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir RICHARD MALINS, situate at No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1874, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and Claims. Dated this 13th day of July, 1874. E. W. WALKER, Chief Clerk.

WEST SWANSEA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

KILLAN AND THREE CROSSES COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED). SECRETARY—F. WARWICK, 25, Bucklersbury, London.

FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE £5 SHARES in each Company, £4 10s. paid, at 70s. net. Address, "F. G. F.," Handsworth, Birmingham.

FOR SALE (cheap), TWO HUNDRED TONS NEW CONTRACTORS' RAILS, 40 lbs. per yard. To be sold in 10-ton lots, and upwards. Apply to Mr. G. B. HENSHALL, (7) 22, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

CAMPFLOYD MILLING AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LIST OF APPLICATIONS for PREFERENCE SHARES of the above company will CLOSE on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, for LONDON, and the following day for the COUNTRY.

MR. CHARLES F. COLLOM, MINING ENGINEER, INSPECTOR OF MINES, &c. TAVISTOCK.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOUTH DEVON FIRE-CLAY COMPANY.

Patentee of COLLOM'S PATENT REVOLVING FRAME for DRESSING TIN, AMALGAMATING GOLD, &c.

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MR. R. PERCY ROBERTS, FINANCIAL AGENT, 40, ENGLISH STREET, CARLISLE.

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS, GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH, MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.

The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induce him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of SIX HUNDRED TONS OF HOUSE COAL.

The deliveries to be extended over a period of 12 months, or thereabouts, commencing on or about 1st September next. Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, at the company's works, Bow-road, London, E. Tenders to be sent in before Twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 20th instant, addressed to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, Euston Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for House Coal." The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By Order, ROBERT F. MANSEL, Secretary. Euston Station, London, N.W., 11th August, 1874.

TENDERS FOR ABOUT 10,000 TONS OF COAL.

THE WALLASEY LOCAL BOARD are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STEAM COAL (screened or unscreened) for the use of their steamers, for a period of twelve months, from the 31st day of August instant. Tenders to state price per ton delivered 100 yds. at any wharves place on the Mersey or the Dee. Quantity required—about 200 tons per week in summer and 150 tons per week in winter. Payments net cash monthly. Any further information may be obtained on application at the Manager's Office, Egremont Ferry. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the "Chairman of the Ferry Committee," and endorsed "Tender for Coal," to be left at my office, Church-street, Egremont, near Birkenhead, not later than Three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th day of August instant. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order, T. SOMERVILLE JONES, Clerk to the Board. Public Offices, Egremont, August 6, 1874.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1340 ACRES TIN LANDS.—Lode and stream. 2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold). 2119 ACRES IRON AND COAL. 2250 ACRES COAL (on sea coast). 4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line). 200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE. 200 ACRES PLUMBAGO. 105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek). The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made). Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements. Apply to the owner, CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

LIANARMON LEAD MINE (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, under pressing circumstances, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in the above mine, at £1 7s. 6d. (£1 10s. paid-up). Intending investors will do well to secure them at this low price. They are on the eve of cutting the Great Nant Lode, which returned over £25,000 worth of lead. Apply to Mr. T. WILLIAMS, 30, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, W.C.

MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS.

FOR SALE.—A 50 inch Cornish PUMPING ENGINE, new. A 30 inch ditto, with BOILER, nearly new. A 2½ horse power SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINE, on stand plate. A large quantity of PITWORK and other MINING MATERIAL. Apply to—W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

MINE ENGINES FOR SALE.—A 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in, 7 ft. out, with THREE good 11 ton BOILERS. A 24 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, and 9 ton BOILER, with TWO FLY-WHEELS, and 36 heads of STAMPS, complete. A 40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in, 9 ft. out, with 14 ton BOILER. A 15 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, and 8 ton BOILER, with egs, &c., complete. The engines can be inspected on the Great Work Mine, near Helston, Cornwall. For further particulars and terms, apply to Mr. J. WALKER TRACKS, Solicitor, Helston.

FOR SALE.—ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, 8 ft. in shaft, with ONE BOILER. ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, ONE BOILER and DRAWING GEAR complete. Apply to MR. WILLIAM LANGDON, Northumberland Foundry, Launceston, Cornwall.

FOR SALE, an EXCELLENT 30-in. cylinder ROTARY ENGINE. For particulars, apply to JOHN R. DANIELL, Solicitor, Camborne.

FOR SALE, ONE 30-horse power STEAM ENGINE, vertical cylinder. Price £150. Must be sold at once. Apply, "Canham," 49, Howland-street, W., London.

FOR SALE.—a 40 inch PUMPING ENGINE, with first piece of MAIN ROD. For particulars and price, apply to Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, Mercer, &c., Camborne, Cornwall.

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MESSRS. F. W. MICHELL AND CO. have FOR SALE several CORNISH PUMPING, STAMPING, and WINDING ENGINES, of all recent sizes; BOILERS from 8 to 12 tons each; PITWORK of all sizes; CORNISH CRUSHERS; STAMP AXLES; IRON FLAT-RODS; STRAPPING PLATES and other MATERIALS in general use in Mines, &c. EAST CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

THE NASSAU PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £70,000, in 14,000 Shares of £5 each. Of which 10,000 Shares are now offered for Subscription, bearing a Preference Dividend of £10 per cent. for the first three years. Payable 10s. per share on application, and £2 on allotment. No further calls to be made without at least one month's notice.

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CHAIRMAN—Alderman Sir SILLS JOHN GIBBONS, Bart., Southwark-street, London. Major-General WALTER KING FOOKS, late R.A., Newfield House, Bexley Heath. ALEXANDER LYONS HALL, Esq., Haxted House, Bromley. THOMAS MANOCK, Esq., Calveley, Cheshire (Messrs. Manock Brothers, Manure Manufacturers, Birmingham & Calveley). WILLIAM ARCHER REDMOND, Esq., M.P., Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. Rev. JOHN G. WOOD, M.A., F.L.S., Belvedere, Kent.

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THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury, E.C. Messrs. ROY and CARTWRIGHT, 4, Lothbury, E.C. BROKER. THOMAS MELLER, Esq., 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, E.C. TEMPORARY OFFICES.—4, LOTHBURY, BANK, LONDON, E.C. SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. COOPER.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working certain phosphate of lime properties and rights in the Valley of the Lahn, in Nassau, Germany, in which locality abound extensive deposits of phosphate of lime. These properties and rights extend over an area of about 700 English acres, and command good facilities for exporting the phosphate to the English and other markets. A portion of the property is freehold of inheritance, on which the company's engine works, machinery, and other works are erected. Professor David Forbes, F.R.S., F.G.S., says in his report, "I descended and examined all the shafts which were accessible, and found in all that I entered excellent deposits of phosphoric, from 3 up to about 14 ft. in thickness, and several instances, as at Cubach, the entire thickness of the phosphoric had been cut through. Dr. A. Voelcker's analysis of samples of this phosphate shows equal to 75 per cent. of tribasic phosphate of lime. Professor Tanner, M.R.C.S., in his paper "On Artificial Fertilisers," read before the Royal Dublin Society, says—"In the form of superphosphate of lime the phosphoric acids are so large that the manufacture has rapidly risen into one of the highest importance and magnitude, and the value of this form of phosphate is incalculable." The estimates give an annual profit income sufficient, after deducting all expenses of management, to pay a dividend of 20 per cent. and upwards upon the entire capital of £70,000.

Full prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the brokers, and the offices of the company.

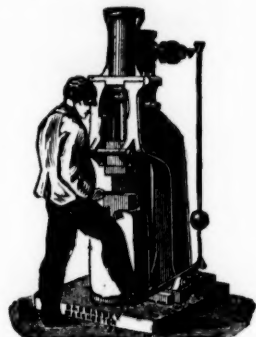
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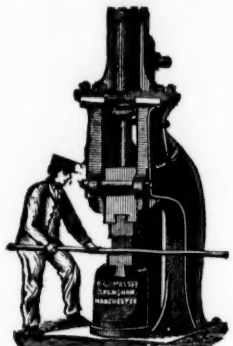
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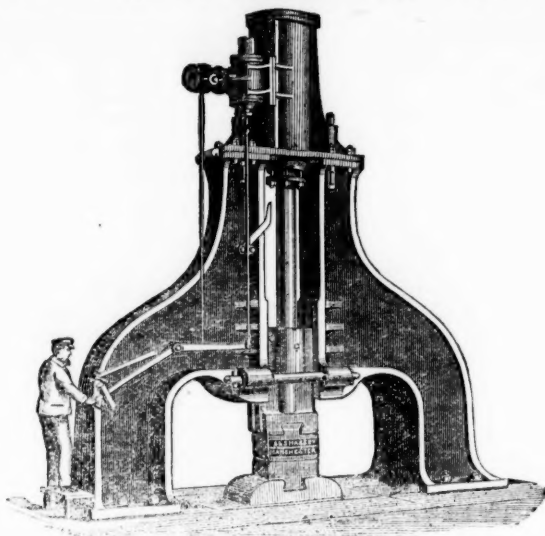
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Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



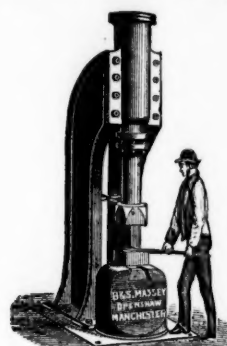
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Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



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From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. **STEAM HAMMERS** for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.

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Boiler Makers, Engineers and Ironfounders, &c.,

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VALVELESS ENGINES, AIR-COMPRESSORS FOR COLLIERIES AND PUMPS,

With and without Condensing Apparatus.

CHEMICAL PLANT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

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The **ORIGINAL** combined Vertical Engines and Boilers, introduced by Mr. CHAPLIN in 1855. Each class kept in Stock for Sale or Hire.

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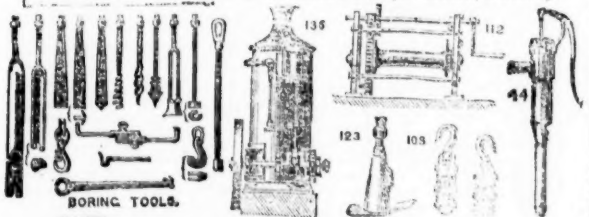
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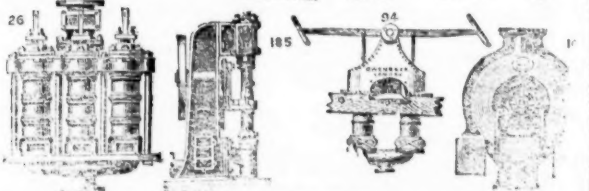
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BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals. Bridge foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.

No. 26.—Treble Barrel and other Deep Well Pumps.

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No. 185.—Horizontal and Vertical Steam Pumping Engines.

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No. 123.—Bottle and other Lifting Jacks.

No. 94.—Double-barrel Pumps, for Mine or Quarry use.

No. 44.—Portable Wrought-iron Pumps, ditto ditto

No. 102.—Bernay's Patent Centrifugal Pumps, of all sizes.

ALSO EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

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FRANCIS MORTON & CO., LIMITED, LIVERPOOL,

Manufacture, in Galvanised and Corrugated Iron,

IRON ROOFS, IRON BUILDINGS, IRON SHEDS

Which they have extensively supplied and erected for mining requirements at home and abroad.

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F. M. & CO'S PATENT IRON ROOFING TILES OR SLATES ARE IN SPECIAL FAVOUR FOR TEMPORARY COVERING,

They require considerably less framework to carry them than ordinary slates or tiles.

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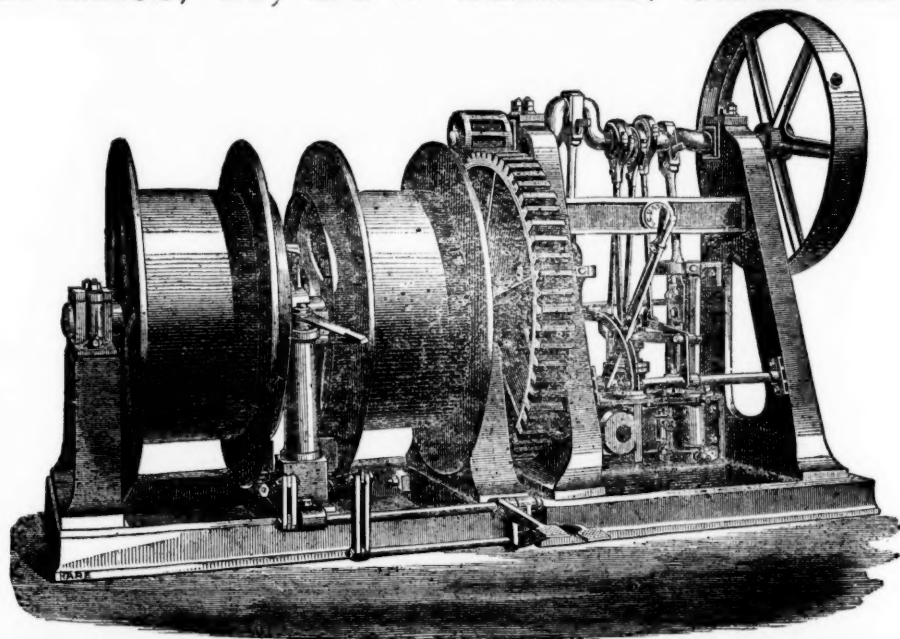
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LIME EXTRACTOR.

**THE HALLAM
GIFFARD INJECTOR.**

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confidence recommended.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
1500	Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	12 1 0	0 3 0	Aug. 1872
2000	Ally-Crib, c, Talybont*	25 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
2000	Bamphylde, c, Devon	1 0 0	5 3/4	5 3/4	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1873
5000	Blaen Caelan, c, Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	—
200	Bottallack, c, St. Just	115 6 0	32 1/2	22 1/2	619 15 0	5 0 0	Aug. 1872
200	Brookwood, c, Buckfastleigh	1 16 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	110 0 0	0 6 0	Jan. 1872
3248	Cargill, s, Newlyn	5 0 5	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 18 6	0 4 0	July 1874
6400	Cashwell, c, Cumberland*	2 10 0	—	—	4 16 3	0 12 0	Oct. 1872
4000	Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	55	55 00	1 6 8	0 2 6	Aug. 1873
4000	Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	55	55 00	308 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1874
4000	Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	55	55 00	0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
2450	Carn Brea, c, Illogan*	35 0 0	55	55 00	11 17 0	0 7 6	Jan. 1874
10240	Devon Gt. Consols, c, Tavistock*	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	116 10 0	0 12 0	May 1872
4296	Dolcoath, c, Camborne	10 14 10	46	46 45	204 14 2	0 10 6	July 1874
6500	Drake Walla, c, Calstock	5 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	July 1874
1000	East Baleswidden, c, Saneer*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 11 0	0 5 0	Feb. 1874
6144	East Caradon, c, St. Cleer	2 14 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	14 19 0	0 2 0	Oct. 1872
800	East Durren, c, Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	222 10 0	1 0 0	May 1874
8400	East Pool, c, Illogan	0 9 9	9 1/2	9 1/2	13 11 3	0 2 6	May 1873
1808	East Welsh Lovell, c, Wendron*	5 19 0	12	11 1/2	20 0 0	0 7 6	July 1874
2000	Exmouth, s, c, Man*	0 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1873
2000	Fordale, c, c, Man*	0 7 6	—	—	90 15 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
40000	Glasgow Carr, c, [30,000 £1 p. 10,000 15s. p.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 4 10 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1873
15000	Great Laxey, c, c, Man*	4 0 0	—	—	16 17 0	0 6 0	Apr. 1874
25000	Great West Van, c, Cardigan*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Sept. 1873
6008	Great Wheel Vor, c, Helston*	40 15 0	—	—	15 19 6	0 2 6	June 1872
6400	Green Hurth, c, Durham*	0 6 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	1 8 0	0 8 0	May 1874
20000	Grogwinton, c, Cardigan*	2 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 8 0	0 8 0	May 1874
1024	Herodsfoot, c, near Liskeard*	8 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	62 6 0	0 15 0	Oct. 1872
18000	Hingston Downs, c, Calstock* (41 sh.)	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 3 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
35000	Kilbarrow, c, Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	10 3 1/2	0 6 0	Mar. 1873
4000	Lisburne, c, Cardiganshire	18 16 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1873
5120	Lovell, c, Wendron	3 0 0	3	3	0 17 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1874
11000	Melindur Valley, c, Cardigan*	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 7 0	0 3 7 0	June 1874
9000	Minera Mining Co., c, Wrexham*	5 0 0	21	19 20	63 11 8	0 2 0	May 1874
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c, c, l*	7 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 8 0	July 1872
12000	North Hendre, c, Wales	2 10 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 2 6	June 1874
1000	North Levant, c, St. Just	11 9 6	3	2 3	4 13 0	0 12 0	Sept. 1873
7000	Old Treburgett, c, s, c, Ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Feb. 1874
1000	Old Treburgett, c, s, c, Ordinary shares	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 1/2	0 10 1/2	Feb. 1874
8004	Pedra-an-dra, c, Redruth*	9 2 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0	Nov. 1871
6000	Penhall, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	3 6 0	0 3 0	Nov. 1874
60000	Penhall, c, St. Agnes	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0	Nov. 1873
6000	Phoenix, c, c, Linkinhorne*	4 13 4	2 1/2	2 1/2	39 10 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1872
1772	Pollbro, c, St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	1 12 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1872
18000	Prince Patrick, c, s, Holywell	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 2 0	July 1874
1120	Providence, c, c, Lelant*	16 17 7	4	3 1/2	104 12 6	0 10 0	Sept. 1872
2000	Roman Gravel, c, Salop*	7 10 0	15 1/2	14 1/2	4 2 0	0 8 6	Aug. 1874
10000	Rhett, c, c, St. Austell	1 0 0	60	60 95	0 1 0	0 1 0	July 1872
612	South Caradon, c, St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	—	715 0 0	2 0 0	July 1874
6000	South Carn Brea, c, Illogan	1 17 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	July 1872
6000	South Darnley, c, Cardigan*	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 6 0	0 1 6	Nov. 1872
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c*	8 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 4 0	Nov. 1871
12000	Tankerville, c, Salop*	6 0 0	8 1/2	7 1/2	3 8 0	0 6 0	Feb. 1873
6000	Tantruff, c, c, Illogan	9 0 0	30	30 32	47 8 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1874
15000	Trevel, c, c, Redruth	2 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Mar. 1874
4000	Trumpet Consols, c, Helston	6 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	9 11 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
5000	Van, c, Llanidloes*	4 5 0	25	20 25	12 19 6	0 10 0	July 1874
8000	W. Chiverton, c, Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	82 10 0	0 10 0	June 1873
2048	West Welsh Frances, c, Illogan	27 3 9	11 1/2	10 1/2	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1872
512	Wheel Basset, c, Illogan	5 2 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	Aug. 1872
4256	Wheel Killy, c, St. Agnes	2 4 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	638 10 0	0 3 0	May 1874
896	Wheel Margaret, c, c, Lelant*	15 17 6	1 1/2	1 1/2	11 14 6	0 3 0	May 1874
10000	Wheel Mary, c, St. Dennis*	5 0 0	—	—	82 2 0	0 10 0	May 1872
80	Wheel Owles, c, St. Just	76 5 0	80	75 80	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
12000	Wheel Russell, c, Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	522 10 0	0 4 0	Aug. 1872
10000	Wheel Tregoss, c, c, Roche	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
15000	Wheel Whisper, c, c, Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1873
25000	Wicklow, c, s, c, Wicklow	2 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 6	0 6 0	May 1873

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid
55000	Almaden, c, Spain*	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 3 9	0 2 0	Mar. 1874
80000	Almaden and Tinto Consol., c*	1 0 0	—	—	0 4 3	0 1 0	May 1873
20000	Australian, c, South Australia*	7 7 6	—	—	0 11 6	0 2 0	July 1873
10000	Battle Mountain, c, c, (2400 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1872
10000	Birdseye Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 6	June 1874
6000	Bismarck, c, Germany*	10 0 0	—	—	0 17 4	0 8 0	Oct. 1873
12320	Burra Burra, c, c, Australia*	5 0 0	—	—	65 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1873
20000	Cape Copper Mining, c, c, Africa*	7 0 0	27	26 1/2	3 12 6	0 5 0	Oct. 1874
40000	Colar Creek, c, California*	7 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1874
20000	Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
15000	Chicago, c, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1873
21000	Colorado Terrible, c, Colorado*	5 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 9 6	0 1 6	July 1874
75162	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 16 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1872
90000	Eberhardt and Aurora, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0	July 1871
2352	Eldorado, c, Nova Scotia*	10 0 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 15 0	June 1873
60000	Emma, c, c, Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	20 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	3 12 0	0 6 0	Dec. 1872
70000	English and Australian, c, c, Aust.	2 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 7 8	0 2 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Ferguson, c, California*	2 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 2 0	June 1873
40000	Flagstaff, c, Utah*	10 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 2 0	0 5 0	July 1873
20000	Fortuna, c, Spain*	2 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 4 4	0 5 0	Mar. 1874
30000	Gold Run, c, c, Utah*	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 4 0	Oct. 1872
60000	Kapunda Mining Co. Australia*	1 3 0	—	—	0 2 4	0 6 0	June 1873
20000	Last Chance, c, c, Utah*	5 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 14 0	0 2 0	July 1873
15000	Linares, c, Spain*	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	14 10 0	0 7 6	Mar. 1874
7837	Lusitania, Portugal* (25 shares)	3 10 0	—	—	1 11 6	0 1 6	Mar. 1873
15000	Mammoth Copperopolis of Utah, c, c	10 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 5 0	Dec. 1872
6000	Mountain Chief, c, Utah*	2 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1873
10000	Prussian Mining & Ironworks, c, c, l*	30 0 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 3 0	June 1873
10000	Pontiffault, c, France*	20 0 0	21	10 21	15 16 8	0 19 9	June 1874
100000	Port Phillip, c, c, Clunes*	1 0 0	—	—	1 8 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1872
54000	Richmond Consols, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 16 6	0 5 0	July 1874
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Co.*	1 0 0	—	—	16 per cent.	—	May 1874
112500	Sierra Buttes, c, California*	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 8 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1873
60000	South Aurora, c, Nevada*	5 0 0	—	—	0 14 2	0 2 0	Nov. 1873
15000	Sweetland Creek, c, California*	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 16 0	0 4 0	June 1874
30000	Tollman, c, c, (2000 sh. are 25 p. pd.)	4 0 0	—	—	10 15 0	0 2 0	May 1874
800	Westphalian, c, c, Prussia*	20 0 0	—	—	64 0 0	0 20 0	Oct. 1873
15000	Western Andes, c, c, (8000 £5 fy. pd.)	3 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 3 7	1 0 0	Aug. 1874

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Coll.
20000	Anglo-Australian, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Sept. 1872
20000	Australian United, c, Victoria*	2 10 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Belavista, c, Peru* (£10 shares)	10 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully pd.
30000	Blue Tent, <i>hyd.</i> , California	5 0 0	5 1/2	5 5/8	Fully pd.
50000	Braganza, c, Brazil*	0 15 0	—	—	Oct. 1870
12000	Camp Floyd, c, Utah*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Cesena Sulphur Company, Romagna, Italy*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60125	Chontales, c, s, Nicaragua* (and 12,542 of £1 15s.)	2 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
6000	Clifton, c, Colorado*	5 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1872
10000	Consolidated, c, Plumas County, California*	10 0 0	—	—	June 1872
100000	Culaba, c, Minas Gerais, Brazil*	0 17 6	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Douglas, c, Georgetown, Col.	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
7500	East Sheboygan Preference* (40,000 ordinary shares)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
35000	Excelsior Hydraulic Gold Washing Co., California*	6 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1871
40000	Exchequer, c, s, California*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
55000	Frontino and Bolivia, c, New Granada*	2 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
50000	General Brazilian, <i>g</i> , s, c	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Goetz Tunnel & Co., Georgetown, Col.	7 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
10000	Holcombe Valley, c, s, California	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully pd.
6000	Hornachos, c, s, (210 shares)	8 0 0	—	—	Jan. 1872
20000	Imperial Brazilian Collieries, Brazil*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	Independence, c, California*	5 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	Fully pd.
30000	J. X. L., c, s, California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, c, Nicaragua*	2 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
12000	Lanestosa, c, s, c, Viscaya, Spain (£2 shares)	1 10 0	—	—	Jan. 1874
65000	London and California, <i>g</i> , s, c	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
75000	Malabar, c, Colombia* (60,000 issued)	1 0 0	—	1	Fully pd.
40000	Malaga, c, Spain*	10 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
40000	Malpaso, c, Colombia* (10,000 pref. shares, 5s. paid)	1 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
12000	Menzenberg, c, Honnef, Germany*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
14000	Montague & Waverley Gold Quartz Crushing Co., N. Scot.	2 0 0	—	—	Allotment
6000	Monte Loretto, c, c, Italy*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
15000	New Pacific, c, s, Nevada*	0 7 6	—	3/8	Jan. 1874
60000	New Quebrada, c, Venezuela*	5 0 0	—	3 1/2	Fully pd.
60000	New Rosario, c, Mexico*	1 0 0	—	1	Fully pd.
20000	New Zealand Kapanga, c, Coromandel*	5 0 0	—	4 1/2	Fully pd.
10000	Newfoundland, c, s, c	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
20000	North American, c, s, c	4 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
60000	Panulillo, c, c, Chili*	4 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	Fully pd.
40000	Pestarena United, c, Italy*	8 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Rica, c, Colombia* (40,000 issued)	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
100000	Rio Tinto, c, c, Huelva, Spain	8 0 0	8	7 1/2	Jan. 1874
100000	Rosa Grande, c, Brazil* (£1 shares)	0 19 0	—	3 1/2	July 1872
32500	Ruby Consolidated, c, Nevada*	10 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Russia, c, Orenburg and Ufa*	10 0 0	2 1/2	2 2 1/2	Fully pd.
25000	San Pedro, c, Chili*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
30000	Santa Barbara, c, Brazil	0 7 6	1	7 1/2	Mar. 1872
10000	Silver Plume, c, Colorado*	1 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
37500	Snowdrift, c, Colorado*	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
253000	St. John del Rey* (£2 stock and its multiples can be dealt in)	—	247 1/2	235 245	"Stock"
26000	St. Lawrence, <i>g</i> , California*	5 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
25000	Star of Nevada, s* (12,000 issued)	2 0 0	—	—	Fully pd.
50000	Teocoma, c, Utah	10 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
30000	Union Hill Ref., c, Colorado*	10 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
41174	United Mexican, c, Mexico* 1/2	28 7 8	3 1/2	3 1/2	May 1868
14000	Utah, c, s, c, Utah*	8 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
25000	Victoria (London)*, c, Australia (25,000 sh. 16s. pd.)	1 0 0	—	3/8	Fully pd.
75000	Turke Peninsula, c, South Australia	1 0 0	—	5/8	Fully pd.